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U.S. Won't Yield to Captors

Delay on Hostage Is 'Smoke Screen,' White House Says

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The White House dismissed as "a smoke screen" Friday assertions by Lebanese kidnappers that the absence of a U.S. diplomat had delayed the release of an American hostage.

The diplomat, John H. Kelly, is headed home from Bonn to Washington on Friday. A pro-Iranian terrorist group in Lebanon, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, had demanded that Mr. Kelly come to Syria for negotiations on the release.

"That was just a smoke screen and we think people realize that," White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said when asked about an assertion that Mr. Kelly's presence was a crucial requirement.

"The hostage situation is pretty much unchanged," Mr. Fitzwater told reporters traveling with President George Bush in Alabama. "Optimists still believe there's a possibility of release. We'll just wait and see if it's real."

Islamic Jihad had said that it would free one of three Americans it holds in Lebanon. But on Thursday it said the release was postponed because Washington had rejected its request to send Mr. Kelly to Damascus.

Mr. Kelly is the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs and a former ambassador to Lebanon.

An Iranian newspaper close to President Hashemi Rafsanjani said in Saturday's editions that the presence of the U.S. ambassador in Beirut was enough to facilitate the release of an American hostage in Lebanon. The Associated Press reported from Nicosia.

The English-language Tehran Times also said it hoped a hostage release by the Islamic Jihad could be "the prelude to the release of the remaining more hostage by another group."]

A pro-Iranian Lebanese leader said Friday that one of the Americans would be released despite the last-minute problem.

"The captors' offer is serious," said Hussein Mussawi, a leader of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God. "The offer will not be canceled and is still standing, but the Americans are supposed to make a positive step. The Ameri-

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Reuters

Soviet paratroopers photographed Friday through a barred window of a printing plant in Vilnius, just before the plant was stormed and several employees were beaten.

Ex-Leader Urges Vilnius to Halt Defiant Acts as Blockade Grows

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As the Kremlin tightened its economic squeeze on Lithuania on Friday, the republic's former president called on the Lithuanian parliament to retract some of the more defiant measures it has enacted since declaring independence on March 11.

Algirdas Brazauskas, leader of the breakaway Lithuanian Communist Party and still one of the most popular figures in the independence government, said that independence itself was not negotiable but that the republic should relent on its decision to boycott the spring Soviet military draft and other measures.

"The price of independence must have its limits," said Mr. Brazauskas, the chairman of a new commission set up to cope with Moscow's cutting off of energy supplies.

Mr. Brazauskas's comments came as Moscow reportedly extended its economic embargo to curtail deliveries of metals, wood, tires and sugar and to scuttle joint-venture investments planned by three Japanese companies in Lithuania.

["We have received telegrammed documents that confirm that not only oil and gas but also food products have been diverted from Lithuania," the republic's deputy prime minister, Romualdas Ozolas, said at a news conference, Reuters reported from Vilnius.

[Mr. Ozolas said two ships from Cuba carrying raw sugar for Lithuania had been diverted from the republic's port, Klaipeda. He said supplies of fish from the neighboring republic of Latvia, intended for Lithuania, had been sent to another destination.]

Despite the introduction of strict rationing, officials predicted that Lithuania would run out of energy within a month if Moscow continued to withhold oil and gas supplies, and they said it did not have enough foreign currency to purchase even one day's oil needs from abroad.

Tensions flared Friday when Soviet troops attempted to seize a printing plant in Vilnius, beating workers who resisted the assault. A crowd of onlookers shouted, "Fascists! Fascists!" at the troops, according to accounts by Lithuanian officials.

The clash was the worst instance of violence in Moscow's campaign to force Lithuania to renounce its claim of independence.

Zigmas Vaisvila, an independence campaigner elected to both the Lithuanian and Soviet parliaments, was among those roughed up when about 50 soldiers tried to wrest control from printing plant workers.

■ Unemployment Feared

The Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis, accused the Kremlin of seeking to create mass unemployment and social unrest in the republic, news agencies reported from Moscow.

"Plants in various industries will have to stop working if we do not get the supplies through other channels," he said. "The Soviet Union is trying to cause mass unemployment in Lithuania, to stop plants and factories, to drive workers onto the streets and encourage social unrest."

Mr. Ozolas said he was certain the disrupted delivery of food and other supplies was deliberate.

"We cannot speak about some misunderstanding," he said. "I am sure this is a part of a complex of measures that can be called a blockade. I also fear that the range of these measures can be expanded."

The crackdown came a day after Moscow stepped up pressure on Lithuania to retreat from its independence drive by shutting off more than 80 percent of its natural gas supply. Oil was completely cut off on Wednesday.

In other developments Friday related to the crisis in the Soviet Baltic region:

- The White House said that the United States was "increasingly concerned" by reports of the Soviet economic crackdown on Lithuania and that President George Bush would be ready to brief Congress early next week on possible retaliatory steps.
- Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark called an urgent meeting of Scandinavian foreign ministers to discuss the situation in Lithuania. The meeting will be held in Copenhagen on Sunday after the departure of a Lithuanian delegation led by Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene, which is to arrive Saturday.
- Mrs. Prunskiene, searching for ways to offset the energy embargo, traveled to Stavanger on Norway's west coast, the center of the nation's North Sea oil industry. She said she did not expect firm contracts to be signed with oil companies during her Scandinavian tour.
- Denmark's energy minister, Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen, ruled out government intervention to provide Lithuania with oil to make up for Moscow's blockade. "If, in connection with Lithuanian Premier Kazimiera Prunskiene's visit here on Saturday, we were asked for help, the answer would be that the Danish state does not sell oil," he told the Ritzaus news agency.
- The Estonian foreign minister, Lennart Meri, declared that Estonia would not rescind a declaration proclaiming itself an occupied independent state. In a Finnish radio interview, Mr. Meri said Estonia could not accept President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's threat of economic reprisals unless the Estonians repealed the decision.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Gorbachev uses his presidential powers to overrule the Moscow city council on protests. Page 7.
The Soviet economy stumbled badly in 1989, U.S. intelligence agencies report. Page 9.

EC Unity Drive Sets Up New Clash With Thatcher

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The decision by France and West Germany to launch a drive for European political union by 1993, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's blunt rejection of the initiative, have set the stage for another clash of wills at the European Community summit conference in Dublin next weekend.

The British leader, politically weakened at home by economic problems and wide opposition to a new "poll tax," risked once again appearing stubborn in continental eyes for opposing the measure.

She told the House of Commons on Thursday night that the EC had enough to do without getting involved in such "esoteric things" as political union. Douglas Hurd, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, is to elaborate on the British position in a speech Tuesday in Paris.

British officials said he would argue that the Community should concentrate on the practical problems confronting it rather than confusing the situation by introducing a concept, political union, that few people are clear about. The concrete problems, the British officials said, include monetary union, German reunification, world trade negotiations and relations with Eastern Europe and with the European Free Trade Association.

Without consulting Mrs. Thatcher, President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl asked Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey of Ireland, the current president of the EC, to begin organizing an intergovernmental conference on political union before the end of this year. It would run parallel with the already scheduled conference on economic and monetary union.

Even if Mrs. Thatcher is against holding the conference on political union, she is not in position to block it, because such conferences can be called by a majority of the 12 EC countries. Mr. Haughey, who has been visiting European capitals, indicated that most members are in favor of exploring proposals for heightened unity.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium said he was ready to "actively support" the proposal: A spokesman for Jacques Delors, president of the EC's executive commission, a leading voice for

See EUROPE, Page 9

Tension Grows on Nuclear Weapons in Germany

Moscow Sends Confused Signals

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — The Soviet Union's effort to slow down the pace of German unification could provoke a new and bitter debate over the stationing of nuclear weapons in West Germany, according to Western diplomats in Brussels, Bonn and Berlin.

A steady flow of often contradictory Soviet statements about German unity has left the Western powers confused over what the Soviet Union wants as it heads into next month's talks on the future of the two Germanys.

The two Germanys and the four World War II allies — Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union — are tentatively scheduled to meet on May 5.

Soviet leaders have variously said that they demand German neutrality and that they do not. Similarly contradictory statements have emerged about whether nuclear weapons should continue to be stationed in Germany.

"If the Soviets want to, they could provoke a major crisis by insisting on denuclearization as a condition for German reunification," said a senior NATO official. "There is a deep reservoir of German public opinion that favors getting rid of all nuclear weapons."

Fully 85 percent of West Germans favor eliminating all nuclear weapons in their country and 95 percent feel no threat from the Soviet Union, according to a U.S. government analysis this month.

"The Soviets will call for removing all nuclear weapons from Germany," said Colonel Andrew Duncan, assistant director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

"The East Germans will too," he added. "And practically all West German politicians to the left of Chancellor Helmut Kohl will support it. The vote would be three-to-three, with the two Germanys and the Soviets lined up against Britain, France and the U.S."

At the headquarters in Brussels of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mos-

See ARMS, Page 9

Senator Nunn's comments set terms for the U.S. military debate. Page 7.

France Eases NATO's Problems

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's decision to help find a continuing role for NATO has sharply improved the outlook for trans-Atlantic solidarity, Western officials said Friday.

They voiced admiration for deft French and U.S. diplomacy that produced a show of French support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization while couching it so that President François Mitterrand could disclaim any retreat from the traditional French quest for the dissolution of NATO as an instrument of U.S. hegemony in Europe.

In his press conference after talks with President George Bush on Thursday in Key Largo, Florida, Mr. Mitterrand announced that France was ready to join negotiations among NATO governments about "how to adapt the alliance to cope with the new times ahead."

France continues to oppose any suggestion that NATO can be transformed into a political body that might usurp political and foreign-policy roles that are being staked out by the European Community. But Mr. Mitterrand has publicly dropped the skepticism with which France initially greeted the U.S. view that NATO should remain the centerpiece of Western security.

Explaining the French shift, officials said that Mr. Mitterrand, conscious of declining French influence in Europe as the two Germanys move toward reunification, recognized that the equilibrium of Europe required a strong U.S. presence and therefore a strong role for NATO.

France had a choice, a U.S. official said: "Either try to help NATO and thus help maintain a full German role in NATO or else run the risk of seeing NATO fall apart, leaving France alone in a new, unpredictable Europe."

France's signal of renewed interest in NATO, these officials said, will help the Bush administration maintain domestic support for keeping U.S. forces in Europe.

U.S. officials oppose the idea that NATO's defense activities should gradually be supplanted by an "all-European security system" under the auspices of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This would rely on the willingness of all participants — including

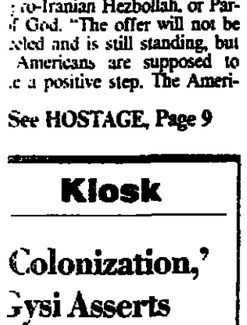
See NATO, Page 9

Kiosk

Colonization,' Gysi Asserts

BERLIN (AP) — The head of East Germany's former Communist Party said Friday that the new government's plan for reunification would allow West Germany to colonize the country.

Gregor Gysi, a lawyer who took over the Communist Party after its hard-line leaders were ousted last year, said in parliament that both Germanys should instead build a new nation. East Germany should "go upright into unification," he said.



AP

Pete Rose pleaded guilty in federal court to filing false tax returns. Page 19.

General News

War of repression, centering on teak and opium, rages in the jungles of Burma. Page 2.

Earth Day becomes more than a marginal event. Page 3.

Business/Finance

Iberia said it will cut interest payments on some of its debt beginning May 1. Page 13.

Password Page 10.

Low Close	The Dollar In New York	
2,695.72	DM	1.688
Down	Pound	1.6385
16.22	Yen	157.50
	FF	5.669

Greece Seizes Iraqi 'Weapon' Cargo

By Paul Anastasi
New York Times Service

ATHENS — In the latest incident in the controversy over Iraq's alleged construction of weapons, the Greek government announced Friday that it had seized a truck carrying to Iraq parts of a large-scale weapons system.

The announcement said the load was falsely presented as steel piping and that the case has been referred to the public prosecutor because no permit had been sought for the transport of the weapons.

"The truck was carrying to Iraq part of a weapons system weighing 29.5 tons, though its documentation described it as steel piping," a statement from the Finance Ministry said.

[In London, a British firm involved in the dispute over Iraq's alleged attempt to build a "supergun" said Friday that it thought the truck seized in Greece was carrying pipes it manufactured, Reuters reported.

[The firm, Walter Somers Ltd, said it also believed a second truck carrying parts it made for Baghdad had been seized in Turkey. The firm said that the last of 12 steel tubes ordered by Iraq had left its

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On Cyprus, a Jittery Checkpoint

Frustration Grows on Divided Island as UN Talks Fail

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

NICOSIA — It never rivaled Berlin's Checkpoint Charlie for drama or tension. But for the last 16 years, the Ledra Palace Checkpoint here — 200 yards of empty road fenced by mountains of rusty barbed wire — has been the only breach in the hermetic division of Cyprus into a Turkish north and a Greek south resulting from the Turkish invasion of 1974.

At the crossing's southern end, the blue, white and orange flags of Greece and of the Republic of Cyprus fly over roadblocks and guardhouses. At the northern end are the red and white crescents of Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which only Ankara recognizes.

But at both ends, the atmosphere is sad rather than menacing. This is not a crossing point for spies, but for elderly Maronite Christians from the north struggling along with bulging suitcases to visit southern relatives, or for United Nations trucks ferrying supplies to a handful of Greeks stranded in remote northern villages.

Tension has been rising at the checkpoint recently, after a band of Greek students entered Turkish territory and pulled down flags. Five were caught and jailed.

Other Greek Cypriot students responded with a round-the-clock blockade of the checkpoint, which the Greek Cypriot police did nothing to interrupt, further throttling the already scant contact between the two communities.

At one level, the blockade is just the latest incident in the intractable Cyprus dispute, which has defied innumerable mediation efforts and kept a UN peacekeeping force on the island for 26 years.

But at another, it is a sign of the rising frustration felt in the south, particularly after the collapse of the latest round of UN-sponsored unification talks in New York in early March. But this frustration also coincides with a period of political movement in the north that some here say might offer new openings.

The increase in tension is also showing itself in a

See CYPRUS, Page 9



The Associated Press

EARTH DAY RALLY — Students from schools in Bytom, the most polluted Polish city in the Silesia industrial region, wearing gas masks and holding posters during a rally Friday in Katowice to mark Earth Day. The world event will take place Sunday. Page 3.

Mexico Warns U.S. Over the Seizure of Drug Case Suspect

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mexico has warned that it may curtail drug control operations with the United States as a result of the apprehension of a Mexican doctor who was brought to the United States this month to face charges in the 1985 slaying of an American drug agent.

The apprehension of Dr. Humberto Alvarez Machain has created a diplomatic and political furor in Mexico after reports there and in the United States suggested he was kidnapped in Mexico and brought to the United States on April 3 by bounty hunters who were working with the Drug Enforcement Administration.

In a statement released by the Mexican Embassy in Washington, the Mexican attorney general, Enrique Alvarez del Castillo, said that joint anti-drug efforts were "at risk" if it is determined that the United States participated in the capture of the doctor.

Dr. Alvarez, 42, is suspected of aiding in February 1985 in the torture and murder of Enrique S. Camarena, a U.S. agent who was based in Guadalajara, Mexico.

[Dr. Alvarez will not be returned home even if his arrest violated Mexican sovereignty, the Justice Department said Friday. Spokesman David Runkel said he "did not foresee any circumstances" under which he would be returned to Mexico rather than face charges in Los Angeles, The Associated Press reported.

[A long line of U.S. court decisions have held that a fugitive can stand trial in this country even if his arrest overseas was improper.

[Mexican officials contended that Attorney General Dick Thornburgh has admitted that U.S. agents had been involved in the abduction of Dr. Alvarez, Reuters reported from Ixtapa, Mexico.

["Thornburgh said he knows that agents from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency were involved," said a spokesman for Mexico's attorney general's office. U.S. officials close to Mr. Thornburgh deny he has admitted that U.S. agents illegally took part in the incident.]

On Wednesday, the Mexican Embassy delivered what it described as a "very strong diplomatic note" to the State Department requesting information on the capture of Dr. Alvarez.

Mr. Alvarez del Castillo said "if it is proved that Dr. Alvarez Machain was kidnapped and illegally transferred with the participation of U.S. authorities, this will put at risk our bilateral cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking."

In what appeared to be a reference to the case, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico sternly criticized any effort by foreign governments to conduct law enforcement operations in Mexico.

"This would violate the most elemental norms of international law," he said in a speech in Ixtapa, Mexico, to an Organization of American States drug conference.

"The fight against drug trafficking cannot be used as an excuse to violate the law in one's own territory, much less in a foreign territory."

American officials have accused Dr. Alvarez of having taken part in the torture of Mr. Camarena.

The physician, who has pleaded not guilty to the charges, is being held without bail in Los Angeles.

The drug agency has denied that it offered a reward of $100,000 for Dr. Alvarez or that its agents participated in his actual capture earlier this month in Guadalajara.

But the agency will answer few other questions about the case, leaving unclear what role, if any, its agents played before April 3, when Dr. Alvarez arrived at the airport in El Paso, Texas, aboard a private plane from Mexico.

Since President Salinas took office in December 1988, the United States and Mexico have enjoyed what officials in both countries described as a harmonious relationship in combatting illicit drugs.

But an official explained that the problem from the start had been "insufficient cooperation from Mexico in apprehending the people who killed Camarena."

"Alvarez was sitting in Guadalajara, somebody went in there and bagged him, and as far as I'm concerned, thank God they did."



Max Nash/The Associated Press

IDENTITY CHECK IN JERUSALEM — Israeli policemen checking papers of two Arabs in front of a closed shop in East Jerusalem on Friday as another general strike got under way in the occupied territories. Israel's Supreme Court, meanwhile, allowed Jewish settlers to remain in a compound in Jerusalem's Christian Quarter until the court heard more arguments. The court action was in response to an order by Attorney General Yosef Harish that about 150 settlers immediately leave the complex inside the Old City. The settlers prompted demonstrations when they moved into the buildings, owned by the Greek Orthodox Church.

Soviets Meet Afghan Rebels for First Time

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Soviet negotiators seeking the release of prisoners of war in Afghanistan have met for the first time with an Afghan guerrilla organization.

The first guerrilla group to talk directly to the Soviet team, which arrived in Islamabad early this week, was the Islamic Party, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. The group is regarded as the most militantly *Islamic of the Pakistan-based guerrilla* organizations.

The Soviet negotiators, who held their first talks with the group on Thursday, say they hope to set up a system of regular meetings with Afghan guerrillas, during which other *subjects could be discussed.*

This is the second time in recent months that Mr. Hekmatyar has surprised the Afghan exile community. In March, he allied himself with a Kabul general who staged an unsuccessful coup attempt against Major General Najib, Afghanistan's leader. Mr. Hekmatyar was not present at Thursday's meeting.

Meetings with leaders of other guerrilla groups are expected in the next few days, said Boris Dioukov, one of two Soviet negotiators in Islamabad on what they describe as a humanitarian mission.

Mr. Dioukov, a labor union official, is the leader of the Coordinating Committee for the Release of Soviet Prisoners of War Captured in Afghanistan.

With him is Yuri V. Gankovsky, an Afghan expert in the Department of Oriental Studies in the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

As a gesture of good will before the visit of the Soviet negotiators, Mr. Hekmatyar supplied Moscow with the names of three missing men whose whereabouts had not been known until now, and invited their families to send them mail.

A few Soviet prisoners have been returned through intermediaries to the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad. But Thursday was the first direct meeting with negotiators from *Moscow and the leaders of groups* holding the Soviet soldiers.

Western diplomats in Islamabad say that since the abortive coup led by the defense minister, Lieutenant General Shahnawaz Tanai, positions have been shaken on all sides of the conflict.

Diplomats and Pakistanis specializing in Afghanistan say the Soviet Union was taken aback by the Tanai coup attempt, which exposed the continuing divisions in the country's Communist leadership.

General Tanai is now reported to be near Peshawar, Pakistan, under the protection of Mr. Hekmatyar, an outspoken anti-Communist as well as an Islamic militant. His cooperation with General Tanai *shocked many Afghan exiles.*

Some officials and diplomats say they believe that Moscow may now be preparing to accept the idea of a transitional government in Kabul without President Najib.

One diplomat said the Afghan guerrillas have impressed on Moscow that they regard the president as the equivalent of Hitler, and that any government, however temporary, in which he played a major part would be unacceptable.

In an address Thursday night to Pakistani scholars, Mr. Gankovsky, an expert on Pakistan and Soviet Central Asia as well as Afghanistan, said the Soviet Union had devised a list of "concrete steps" leading to a political settlement of the Afghan question.

He said the first step was a cease-fire, with rebels allowed to remain *in control of their areas of operation* — most of the country, according to international relief experts. Foreign arms supplies to both sides would stop on the same day.

Next would come an international conference, arranged by the *Islamic Conference Organization*, the United Nations or another group, Mr. Gankovsky said. The final step would be free elections.

"As we have seen in Eastern Europe," Mr. Gankovsky said, "free elections give us a real picture of the distribution of political power."

He added that the Afghans had to be allowed to make their own choices. While the mechanisms for doing so were being put into place, he said, "the Afghan opposition must be looked upon as a serious partner in negotiations."

Opening Offensive, Peru Guerrillas Slay 74 Peasants in Local Militias

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LIMA — Opening a new offensive, Shining Path guerrillas killed 74 peasants in two recent incidents, the police said.

The victims were largely members of poorly armed militias formed by peasants opposed to the Maoist guerrillas. The killings prompted about 1,000 Indians to flee to the army-controlled town of Satipo, a police spokesman said.

The killings, in Sonomoro and Alto Pauralli, took place within 30 miles (48 kilometers) of Mazamari, a Peruvian base where 12 U.S. Special Forces soldiers train Peruvian anti-drug police units in jungle warfare. An American Embassy official said Thursday that Mazamari had not been attacked.

The killings are part of a wave of ambushes, assassinations and bomb blasts that indicate that Shining Path opened an offensive as police and military forces relaxed their guard after the April 8 presidential elections.

"One of Shining Path's largest *offensives is under way," said* Gustavo Gorriti, a Peruvian journalist who is writing a history of the group. "This is one of the worst moments of the insurrection."

The violence is expected to continue as the guerrillas prepare to *mark the 10th anniversary of their* insurrection on May 17.

In the first 15 days of April, 178 people have been killed, according to official figures. Unofficial counts raise that figure to 300, said Enrique Bernales, a senator who presides over a congressional commission studying the violence.

The Socialist legislator noted "it was said that the terrorism had been defeated" and that Shining Path was divided and retreating.

After last week's election, the government said the voter turnout signified a victory over the rebels.

"These figures are dramatic evidence that terrorism has not been stopped, but it has increased," the senator added.

In recent days, Shining Path guerrillas stole police uniforms and killed a prominent governing party *official in the coastal capital, killed* an army captain and two soldiers in the coca-growing region, laid siege to an army base in the Amazon jungle department of Ucayali, and killed three government officials in a town 50 miles south of Cuzco, a *mountain* tourist center.

By dynamiting a string of bridges, the guerrillas blocked most road traffic in the Andean department of Huánuco.

But the greatest concern has been raised by news of the killings that slowly filtered into Lima from the remote coffee- and fruit-growing interior of Junín Department.

A Spanish priest said that he flew out of the area Tuesday on a Peruvian transport with seven badly wounded peasants.

"The peasants told me that Shining Path visited the area earlier, demanding that they join," the priest said, adding that the peasants said that 200 heavily armed guerrillas attacked them.

According to police, 50 peasants — men, women and children — were killed April 12 in Sonomoro.

In Burma's Jungle Lowland, The Teak and Opium Wars

By Philip G. Smucker
Special to the Herald Tribune

PLEH LEH, Burma — On a cliff below Three Elephant Head Mountain, young insurgents dine on barking deer by candlelight and watch the mighty waters of the Salween rush by.

It is a river that once served the British, then the Burmese, as the conduit of teak logs to sawmills in the lowlands. As the logs began disappearing two decades ago into the jungle and into the hands of guerrillas, the cutting of teak slowed to a near standstill.

Today, the jungle path winding down to this desolate outpost is littered with the bodies of Burmese soldiers, testament to a little-known war directed at securing anew harvesting rights to the teak forests. The stands are estimated to contain 80 percent of the world's remaining natural reserves.

The battle in Burma's dense forests is tarnishing the government's statements that it is suppressing the trafficking of heroin.

Tribesmen say the Rangoon government is financing a "war of annihilation" against groups that do not traffic in drugs while purposely neglecting the Shan State stronghold of the opium warlord Khun Sa, who commands the Shan United Army guerrillas. Mr. Khun Sa was indicted in December by a U.S. federal court and accused of supplying the U.S. market with billions of dollars *in heroin.*

"Many villages have been destroyed and our people are starving and dying in the jungle," said Saw Mah Reh, 70, the president of the National Democratic Front, an alliance of ethnic minorities fighting the Rangoon government.

Western diplomats and guerrilla sources estimate the Front's strength at 23,000 regular soldiers. Trails crossing the Salween are the frequent scene of clashes between government troops using porters to carry artillery and rebels who rely on bamboo land mines, aging assault rifles and deadly marksmanship.

Minority merchants carry jade, opium and antique Buddhas to Thailand and return to Burma with *footlong* pipe bombs.

And even as the fighting drags on, the greed to harvest teak is being indulged. It appears to have superseded any efforts to alter Burma's role as the world's leading heroin producer and exporter.

A senior official in the Myanma Timber Enterprise, an arm of the Burmese government controlling the flow of teak through Thailand, said he believed the Burmese government had reached an "agreement" with Mr. Khun Sa.

Speaking anonymously in the Thai town of Mae Hong Son, he suggested that a pact gives Thai loggers access to forests and the Burmese government a right to tax logs emerging from Shan State in exchange for a promise not to launch military offensives against Mr. Khun Sa's strongholds.

His statements support U.S. accusations that the Burmese government is colluding with the region's drug traffickers.

Other Burmese officials with the state-owned timber enterprise say they have begun this year to grade, measure and tax teak logs emerging on Thai trucks from Mr. Khun Sa's proclaimed nation-state.

"When the Thai companies come our immigration officers issue border passes in spite of the fact that we can't go inside these places," said Bo Ni, the Anglo-Burmese manager of Myanma Timber Enterprise in Mae Hong Son.

Mr. Bo Ni said he did no think Mr. Khun Sa was "ignorant of our presence."

A subordinate of Mr. Bo Ni expressed hope that "ecological considerations" would bring about a change in Burma's policy. For now environmental concerns have taken a back seat to the need for bullets bought with Myanma Timber's estimated revenues of $112 million a year.

Thai intelligence reports support rebel contentions that there have been no major battles between government troops and Mr. Khun Sa's army in the past two years. And the U.S. assistant secretary of state for narcotics matters, Melvin Levitsky, said in Bangkok in March that the Burma military junta has a "collusive relationship" with some "traffickers."

Mr. Khun Sa is said to have a monopoly on a drug trade that supplies *nearly half the heroin to* the U.S. market. He has a personal army of 3,000 to 8,000 soldiers and oversees hundreds of small laboratories in the jungle that convert the sticky paste of opium taken from poppy buds to the white powder of heroin.

Rebels of the National Democratic Front, who publicly denounce the trafficking, said they agreed with the U.S. charges. They say they have made no similar pacts with the Burmese military.

Loggers, determined to cut trees even at great risk to their employees, complain of constant harassment from armed factions south of Shan State near Pleh Leh in the Front's territory. Bulldozers sit disabled by rocket-launched grenades, and workers refuse to enter terrain infested with landmines.

The rebels say the war is ravaging the countryside and thousands of refugees are fleeing into Thailand. Some 23,000 have crossed the border this year, raising the number of refugees to nearly 40,000.

Since crushing a student-backed democracy uprising in 1988, the Rangoon government has stepped up the pace of its 42-year war against ethnic minorities who control vast tracts of natural resources.

Hundreds of students, who fled to the jungles after the crackdown in which more than 3,000 civilians were killed, are now fueling insurgent supply lines, acting as political agitators in villages and occasionally taking up arms.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

DÜSSELDORF
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. English. s.s. 10.00, worship 11:05. Children's church and nursery. Meets at the International School, Lauchtenburger Kirchweg 2, D-Kaiserswerth. Friendly fellowship. All denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Delay, Pastor, Tel.: 0211/400 157.

HAMBURG
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Sutiner Str. 18, Hamburg-Altona. Bible Study 1 p.m. + Worship 2 p.m. Tel.: 040/820616.

HOLLAND
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9.30, Worship 10.30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemcamplaan 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.: 01751-78024.

MUNICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, München 83, Schussacherring 24. English Language Services. Sunday School 12:00. Worship Service 1:00. Pastor's phone: 690 8534.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST, Fellowship, 690-2036, Building 311-A-3, Perlacher Forst Housing Area. Meets fourth Sunday each month at 11 a.m.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at Enhuberstr. 10. (U2 Theresienstr.), Pastor Ronnie Stevens (089) 850-8617.

PARIS and SUBURBS
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican). Sun. 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School for children and nursery care at 11 a.m. 23 ave. George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma-Marceau.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (at La Chapelle Evangélique), CNIT conference center, Paris-La Défense. Evangelical & for everyone. Sunday 9:45 English service & children's SS; Sunday 11:00 French service & children's SS. AWANA Youth Club. Metro: RER (A) La Défense. Parking: Défense 4. Call Pastors Henry Paoonen, Jim Ritchey: 47 73 53 54 or 47 75 14 27.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speak., evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45; Worship 10:45, Vesper Service, 6:30 p.m. 123 Ave. du Maine, Metro Gaite. Call 47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29 for information.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wädenswil (Zurich), Switzerland, Rosenbergstrasse 4. Worship Services Sunday mornings 11:00. Tel.: 720-2762.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MID. EAST

BONN
American Protestant Church, Sunday School 9.30, Worship 11 a.m.Kennedy Allee 150. Tel.: 0228 - 374193.

BRUSSELS
The American Protestant Church, Worship 10:30 a.m. Kattenberg, 19 (at the Int. School). Tel.: 673.05.81. Bus 95. Tram 94.

FRANKFURT
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (U-Bahn 5), S.S. 9:45, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 512552.

GENEVA
EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, temporary Sunday worship location at St. Germain Church, 9 rue Granges at 11:30 a.m. Church office phone (022) 20 50 89.

THE HAGUE
AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH Sunday Service 9:15 and 11:15 a.m. Tel.: (070) 244490. Esther de Boer van Rijkdaan 20.

LONDON
AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, SS at 9:45 a.m. & worship at 11 a.m. Goodge street tube; Tel.: (01) 580 2791.

OSLO
American Lutheran Church, Fritznersgt. 15 Worship & Sunday School 11 a.m. Tel.: (02) 44.35.84.

PARIS
AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11.00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

STAVANGER
INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHURCH Sunday worship 9:30 a.m. The Hetland Church, Storhaugvn. 2. Tel.: (04) 564843.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungsterag. & Birger Jarl. Friendly Christian fellowship. English, Swedish & Korean. 11:00. Tel.: 46-8 151225 & 309803.

UNITED CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION. Klara Östra Kyrkogata 8, service 9:00. Tel.: +46-8-210188.

VIENNA
VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH: A-1010 Vienna, Austria, Dorotheergasse 16. Services Sundays 11:30 a.m.

WARSAW
WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH, Protestant English language expatriates, Sundays 11:00 a.m. UL. Piekna 14 A. Tel.: 43-29-70.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, worship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2625525.

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Author Predicts 'Dominance' of Whites Is Ending

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The Japanese author Shintaro Ishihara said in an interview published Friday that the "dominance of whites" in world affairs was drawing to a close.

Interviewed by the English-language Japan Times Weekly, Mr. Ishihara took up some theories developed in his book "A Japan That Can Say No," *an unauthorized* translation of which sparked heated debate in the United States.

"The dominance of whites in our history seems to be ending," said the conservative author and maverick politician of the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

"A new civilization is emerging and some of its major promoters happen to be Japanese as well as American," he said, adding that a new partnership required ridding ourselves of racial prejudices "hidden in the unconscious."

Mr. Ishihara was especially critical of Japanese development aid, which last year surpassed that of the United States and which he said "blindly follows American guidelines." And he lashed out at U.S. trade legislation calling for sanc*tions against unfair trading partners* that U.S. officials have threatened to implement against Japan as "blackmail."

WORLD BRIEFS

Radio Ship Seeks U.S. Protection

PARIS (Reuters) — Sponsors of the Goddess of Democracy, a Chinese dissident radio ship, appealed Friday to the United States and to the world's religious leaders to help avert possible Chinese military action against the vessel.

The Goddess, in the Indian Ocean with 22 on board — crew members *and radio and television technicians* — plans to broadcast pro-democracy messages to China from international waters at the end of the month.

"We are sure the U.S. Navy is monitoring its passage," said Nicholas Druze, one of the sponsors of the project. "We would like to ask President George Bush what the navy will do if the boat is attacked." Mr. Druze, the editor of Europe Journal, a Chinese-language daily published in Paris, said Beijing's warning Thursday that it could not "tolerate" the ship had raised fears. Letters seeking help for the vessel have also been sent to Pope John Paul II and other religious leaders.

Slovaks Granted a Separated Name

PRAGUE (AP) — Parliament on Friday approved a new version of Czechoslovakia's official name: the "Czech and Slovak Federative Republic."

Parliament renamed the country "Czechoslovak Federative Republic" on March 23, replacing the word "Socialist" with "Federative," and allowing Slovaks to hyphenate "Czechoslovak" to underline the equality of the two republics.

But Slovaks, representing one third of Czechoslovakia's 15.5 million inhabitants, demanded that their identity be specified more clearly. After thousands of Slovaks demonstrated in Bratislava, the Slovak capital, the new proposed name was agreed by a meeting of Czech and Slovak leaders chaired by President Vaclav Havel.

Colombia Foils Plot Against Generals

BOGOTA (UPI) — Colombian policemen raided a house near the Medellín airport, seizing a cache of weapons and foiling what the authorities said Friday was a plot by Spanish mercenaries to attack three generals who are leading the government's war on drugs.

The police said they believed a rocket and machine guns found in the house were to have been used Thursday to attack an airplane carrying the generals. The house has a commanding view of Medellín's Oyala Herrera Airport, law enforcement officials said. A security police source said that authorities were searching for two Spanish mercenaries, who are believed to be members of the Basque separatist group ETA and are suspected of planning the attack for the Medellín drug ring.

"The rocket was mounted on an angle that pointed right at the place where our planes and helicopters were," said General Carlos Arturo Casadiego, one of the three generals believed to be targeted. Along with General Luis Eduardo Roca Maichel and General Flavio Jimenez, General Casadiego has been leading the manhunt for Pablo Escobar Gaviria, Colombia's most-wanted drug trafficker.

Indonesian Dissident to Be Released

JAKARTA (AFP) — The Indonesian government will release in August the former army general Hartono Rekso Dharsono, a leading dissident, reducing his seven-year jail term by 30 months because of good behavior, the newspaper Kompas reported Friday.

Mr. Dharsono, a prominent member of the Group of 50 dissident organization, was jailed in 1986 on subversion charges after the government accused him of inciting Muslim youths to conduct a series of bombings.

The retired lieutenant general contested the charge and turned his five-month trial into a platform to attack President Suharto. The Supreme Court reduced his sentence from 10 years to seven years.

Bonn Protests to Turkey on Envoys

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany protested to Turkey on Friday over Ankara's demand that Bonn withdraw eight diplomats from its embassy in Turkey.

The Turkish demand that Bonn withdraw eight diplomats was in apparent retaliation for West Germany's request that 15 Turkish diplomats be called home. The 15 were suspected of spying on Turks living in West Germany who were critical of the Ankara government.

At the request of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Turkish ambassador, Resat Arim, was summoned to Foreign Ministry to receive the formal protest from a ministry official, Jürgen Sudhoff.

Gabon to Permit Multiparty System

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — President Omar Bongo has agreed after months of anti-government protests to end single-party rule and permit democracy in the West African country.

The Gabonese leader said that the multiparty system was not a miracle cure. But he agreed to demands that parties be allowed to form immediately to contest legislative elections this year.

The demands were made at a conference, which opened March 27 after weeks of strikes and demonstrations. The conference gathered 1,500 delegates from the ruling party and opposition groups. The president had tried to persuade delegates to phase in multiparty politics over three to five years, but he was overruled by the delegates.

For the Record

A former Mongolian Communist Party leader, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, and his Russian wife were stripped of all their state titles by the Mongolian parliament's presidium, the official East German news agency ADN reported Friday from Ulan Bator. Mr. Tsedenbal ruled from 1952 until 1984, when he was ousted and moved to Moscow. Last month, he was thrown out of the Communist Party. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airlines canceled or delayed about 1,000 of the 1,400 scheduled departures and arrivals at airports in the Paris region on Friday due to a one-day walkout by air traffic controllers. Hardest hit were Charles de Gaulle-Roissy and Orly international airports. But officials said that there were fewer stranded passengers than had been expected thanks to warnings about the strike. *(AP)*

Boeing Co. has agreed to raise the mandatory retirement age of its test pilots to 63 from 60, provided they undergo rigorous mental and physical tests. The move is likely to resume the debate over the retirement age of airline pilots. Current U.S. regulations require only commercial airline pilots to retire when they are 60 years old; they do not apply to pilots who fly for private companies like Boeing. Dozens of pilots and some members of Congress want the rules overturned, arguing that advances in medical testing make them obsolete and that older pilots bring an added reserve of experience to the job. *(NYT)*

The State Department has advised Americans not to travel to eight areas of the Philippines because of continued crime and danger from leftists insurgents, according to the U.S. Embassy in Manila. Americans should avoid the provinces of Kalinga-Apayao, Isabela, Cagayan, Lanao del Sur, Masbate and Sulu. Travelers also were warned to stay away from the central Samar Island and Basilan Island in Mindanao. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	13	55	5	41	r
Athens	18	64	10	50	s
Barcelona	14	57	9	48	r
Belgrade	18	64	10	50	s
Berlin	16	61	9	48	s
Brussels	14	57	7	45	r
Budapest	15	59	6	43	r
Copenhagen	14	57	7	45	r
Costa Del Sol	21	70	12	54	s
Dublin	13	55	6	43	s
Edinburgh	13	55	6	43	s
Faro	20	68	14	57	s
Florence	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	12	54	5	41	r
Geneva	10	50	5	41	c
Helsinki	7	45	0	32	c
Las Palmas	23	73	17	63	s
Lisbon	19	66	11	52	s
London	12	54	7	45	r
Luxembourg	6	43	3	37	c
Madrid	14	57	1	34	c
Milan	14	57	7	45	c
Moscow	15	59	7	45	c
Munich	13	55	6	43	c
Nice	13	55	7	45	c
Oslo	8	46	1	34	c
Paris	11	52	7	45	r
Prague	15	59	6	43	c
Reykjavik	5	41	2	36	r
Rome	17	63	9	48	s
Stockholm	11	52	4	39	r
Strasbourg	12	54	2	36	c
Venice	15	59	6	43	c
Vienna	13	55	6	43	c
Warsaw	13	55	6	43	c
Zurich	10	50	3	37	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	15	59	3	37	c
Cairo	28	82	17	63	s
Istanbul	17	63	12	54	c
Jerusalem	27	81	15	59	s
Tel Aviv	28	82	19	66	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	24	75	18	64	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	27	81	t
Beijing	23	73	6	43	s
Hong Kong	24	75	21	70	r
Manila	34	93	25	77	t
New Delhi	39	102	—	—	—
Seoul	17	63	11	52	s
Shanghai	15	59	12	54	r
Singapore	31	88	25	77	t
Taipei	23	73	21	70	r
Tokyo	20	68	9	48	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	17	63	8	46	c
Cape Town	24	75	12	54	s
Casablanca	18	64	10	50	s
Harare	28	82	14	57	s
Lagos	32	90	24	75	t
Nairobi	24	75	12	54	s
Tunis	21	70	7	45	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	17	63	12	54	r
Lima	22	72	18	64	c
Mexico City	22	72	13	55	sh
Rio de Janeiro	27	81	22	72	c
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	7	45	3	37	cl
Atlanta	25	77	14	57	s
Boston	15	59	7	45	r
Chicago	17	63	9	48	s
Denver	22	72	7	45	s
Detroit	20	68	9	48	s
Honolulu	29	84	21	70	sh
Houston	28	82	18	64	s
Los Angeles	21	70	12	54	s
Miami	27	81	21	70	sh
Minneapolis	15	59	5	41	s
Montreal	15	59	3	37	s
Nassau	28	82	23	73	sh
New York	18	64	11	52	s
Orlando	28	82	18	64	s
San Francisco	15	59	11	52	r
Seattle	13	55	8	46	r
Toronto	15	59	7	45	r
Washington	20	68	13	55	s

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temps. 12—5 (53—41). LONDON: Overcast. Temps. 12—4 (55—39). MADRID: Showers. Temps. 18—4 (64—39). NEW YORK: Rain. Temps. 17—9 (63—48). PARIS: Cloudy. Temps. 11—4 (52—39). ROME: Cloudy. Temps. 14—5 (57—41). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Overcast. Temps. 11—2 (52—36). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temps. 36—26 (97—79). HONG KONG: Rainy. Temps. 26—22 (79—72). MANILA: Fair. Temps. 37—25 (99—77). SEOUL: Fair. Temps. 20—8 (68—46). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temps. 36—26 (86—79). TOKYO: Showers. Temps. 25—10 (77—50).

AMERICAN TOPICS

Help for Recipients Of Social Security

Congress is moving to correct a marked deterioration in service to Social Security recipients. Although both Social Security taxes and funds are higher than ever, Reagan-era budget cuts have reduced the system's work force from 80,000 full-time employees in 1984 to 63,000 now. Unsettled claims for pensions and medical bills are piling up and telephones are going unanswered.

"People deserve better service," a former employee of the system said. "They paid for it."

Deputy Commissioner Herbert R. Doggette Jr., who is retiring, says the system is showing signs of "deterioration" and could be "overwhelmed" by the staff shortage. Reagan administration officials had argued that new computer systems could permit staff reductions without reducing service. Now, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are moving to provide money for an additional 3,000 workers.

Short Takes

"From the founding of the Ku Klux Klan after the Civil War," Peter Applebome writes in The New York Times, "its ghostly white robes with peaked hoods have been indelible symbols of racial and religious hatred." Now a Georgia klansman, Shade Miller, has become the first person to challenge a 38-year-old state law, which bans the wearing of masks or hoods in public, with exceptions made for holiday, sports or safety masks. Mr. Miller said the ban violates the right to free speech. He cited a federal court ruling that the National Association for the Advanced of Colored People, concerned about harassment, did not have to reveal the names of its members. Mr. Miller says Klan members, as well, risk harassment or losing their jobs if their identity is known. Michael R. Hauptmann, a civil-rights activist, is defending the Klan. Its members are "offensive," he said, but they still have rights.

Graduate business school students at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, are setting up what they say is the first group internship program with Eastern European businesses. Seven of them will work in Hungary this summer, and others hope to set up a similar program in Czechoslovakia. A spokesman for the Hungarian Trade Commission in New York said some students had arranged their own internships in Hungary, but that this apparently was the first university group internship.

When Barbara Bloomberg's son, Seth, was killed by a drunken driver nine years ago, her friend Marcy DeJesus helped her set up a Los Angeles chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving, or MADD. As the local administrator of MADD, Mrs. DeJesus helped the chapter grow to its present strength of 5,000 members. This month her own son, Adam, 19, was killed in a head-on collision with a drunken driver. "I know I'm not the only one this has happened to, and I won't be the last," she said, "although I pray every day that I will be."

Four years after starting to rebuild 5,000 abandoned buildings, containing a total of 50,000 apartments, New York City is running out of derelict structures. Renovating them costs hundreds of millions of dollars, and the work will be finished by 1992 or 1993. But the city needs an additional 200,000 dwellings, The New York Times reports, and it is confronting the far more expensive task of building them from the ground up. Refurbishing an apartment costs about $65,000; constructing a new one costs $80,000 to $150,000.

It is no wonder European golfers win so many U.S. tournaments, says Peter Jacobsen, a U.S. professional. "The Americans are used to playing on thick grass and perfect greens," he said. "When you play in Europe, you've got to dig it out of hoof marks and jeep tracks. No wonder they do so well."

Arthur Higbee

Taxing Smokers: Each State's Law

Cigarette tax for a pack of 20 as of July 1, 1989.

Alabama	16.5¢	Kentucky	3.0001¢	N.D.	30¢
Alaska	16¢	Louisiana	16¢	Ohio	18¢
Arizona	15¢	Maine	28¢	Oklahoma	23¢
Arkansas	21¢	Maryland	13¢	Oregon	27¢
California	35¢	Mass.	26¢	Pa.	18¢
Colorado	20¢	Michigan	25¢	R.I.	57¢
Connecticut	40¢	Minnesota	38¢	S.C.	7¢
Delaware	14¢	Mississippi	18¢	S.D.	23¢
Florida	33¢	Missouri	13¢	Tennessee	13¢
Georgia	12¢	Montana	18¢	Texas	28¢
Hawaii	40% of wholesale	Nebraska	27¢	Utah	23¢
Idaho	18¢	Nevada	15¢	Vermont	17¢
Illinois	23¢	New Jersey	27¢	Virginia	2.5¢
Indiana	15.5¢	New Mexico	15¢	Washington	34¢
Iowa	31¢	New York	33¢	W. Va.	17¢
Kansas	24¢	N.C.	2¢	Wisconsin	30¢
				Wyoming	12¢

Source: Information Please Almanac

The New York Times

'Environmental' President Faces Political Realities

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In his 1988 presidential campaign, George Bush pledged to stop offshore oil drilling in "environmentally sensitive" areas, but having once been in the oil business himself, Mr. Bush also said he would permit drilling in other places to meet energy needs.

Today, Mr. Bush is discovering the difficulty of reconciling these divergent goals and fulfilling his promise to be the "environmental president." He is agonizing over whether to ban offshore drilling on three sensitive tracts off California and Florida. The issue has provoked an intense dispute over energy policy, environmental protection and politics, presenting Mr. Bush with a thicket of unpalatable choices.

The offshore oil problem also reflects what many activists, industry and administration officials say is the mixed success of Mr. Bush's determination to pursue "balance" between sharply competing interests on environmental issues.

The former oilman, who has repeatedly warned of the dangers of relying on foreign oil imports, finds himself in conflict with the president who fashions himself as a conservationist in the tradition of Theodore Roosevelt.

The political president who has devoted many days to campaigning for his party faces options that could antagonize environmentally conscious voters. And Florida and California will be crucial to Mr. Bush's hopes for re-election in 1992.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"This one is really difficult for him," a senior policymaker said. "This has been a split-the-difference presidency, and on some issues you can't split the difference."

On some environmental issues, Mr. Bush has been able to reach a compromise with Congress and fulfill his campaign promises, notably his effort to break a decade-long impasse over clean air legislation.

There have been a host of more modest initiatives as well: additional money to clean up nuclear facilities, tougher penalties for ocean dumping, proposed expansion of national parks, a ban on ivory imports and Mr. Bush's plan to plant a billion trees each year.

In still other areas, Mr. Bush acted only after being pressured, as in his decision to endorse a worldwide phaseout of chlorofluorcarbons by the turn of the century after European nations had announced that they would phase out CFCs and the largest manufacturer said it would stop making them.

But where consensus is lacking, Mr. Bush's campaign promises have proved more elusive. He has yet to fulfill the spirit of his promises to tackle the global climate change, a phenomenon enmeshed in scientific and political disputes over how extensively man-made gases threaten the environment.

During the campaign, Mr. Bush promised to "invite high-level international leaders to a global conference to develop an action plan to address the global environmental problems like global warming."

But when such a conference was convened in Washington this week, the emphasis was markedly different. Administration officials at the conference were given "talking points" that suggested it would be "not beneficial to discuss whether there is or is not warming."

"On the whole, Bush has tried to add some substance to the promise on being the environmental president, and 'I'm an environmentalist,'" said Paul R. Portney of Resources for the Future. "And the clearest is in clean air."

"With respect to global warming, the president has found that the science and certainly the politics have made it more difficult to take as forceful action there as in clean air."

In his campaign, Mr. Bush rarely mentioned the offsetting economic issues. He appeared to be signaling a desire to break cleanly from the anti-environment bent of the Reagan era. But once in office, he found governing more difficult.

In recent years, the Republican Party has been divided into two camps — one reflecting the western "sagebrush rebellion" faction that favored economic development of natural resources and an eastern faction, composed of such figures as the former governor of New Jersey, Thomas H. Kean, that urged environmental protection and conservation.

Mr. Bush drew from both camps in filling key environmental positions. The Environmental Protection Agency administrator, William K. Reilly, is a conservationist; Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr. is part of the western faction.

A third group also took shape in the administration, led by the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, and the director of the Office of Management and Budget, Richard G. Darman, who has viewed environmental protection with skepticism if it impinged on economic growth.

The debates have also raged on the global warming issue. While Mr. Bush once promised to "lead international negotiations" to limit the emissions causing global air pollution, the Sununu faction put a damper on such activism once Mr. Bush was in office.

George T. Frampton Jr., president of the Wilderness Society, expressed some disappointment that Mr. Bush has not been bolder.

"Watchful waiting may be a perfectly acceptable approach to Eastern Europe," Mr. Frampton said, "but in the environmental field we've lost almost 10 years, and we're facing a series of problems that can't be addressed without bold new leadership."

But, he said, "I remain convinced that Bush believes he's an environmentalist because he appreciates the outdoors and hunting and fishing, and when educated about environmental issues and he gets into it personally, he will tend to make good choices."

Earth Day '90: More Than a Fringe Event

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

If the first Earth Day in 1970 was widely seen as a fringe issue, the recycled version on Sunday is a slickly organized event that has taken more than a year to prepare and will involve more than 140 nations.

It is designed to prompt changes in individual life-styles, encourage more recycling, more tree-planting and more concern about environmental issues, such as the shrinking rain forest, global warming and the hole in the ozone layer.

Millions of people around the globe Sunday are expected to parade, plant trees, recycle garbage and take part in nature walks and demonstrations.

Although environmental issues now are firmly on the political agenda in some countries, dramatic and concerted action to clean up the earth is still rare, either because it is too costly or because it would force people to alter their way of life.

A pledge by the seven wealthiest industrial nations in Paris last summer to undertake "concerted and determined action" to help the environment has so far achieved nothing.

"It's a lot easier to talk about it than do anything about it," said William D. Ruckelshaus, the first administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

This week, the agency released figures indicating that U.S. industrial plants spewed 4.57 billion pounds of poisonous chemicals into the air, land or water in 1988 — close to 20 pounds (nine kilograms) of hazardous substances for every person in the United States.

This is only a small part of the pollution problem because the agency requires reports only from industries discharging more than 50,000 pounds of chemicals considered most harmful to human health or the environment.

Denis Allen Hayes, who dropped out of Harvard Law School to organize the first Earth Day, says he decided to recycle the event both to "close a decade of greed, sleaze and mendacity" and to "jump start" the environmental movement.

In 1970, about 20 million people, mostly in the United States, participated in the event, which was quickly eclipsed by the Vietnam War and a shooting at Kent State University in Ohio. This time, Mr. Hayes said, "we want to have some consequences."

> **'If the problems are to be solved, it will not be by our national governments, but at home among our local communities.'**
> **Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles**

President George Bush, the host of an 18-nation conference on global warming earlier this week, headed for the Florida Everglades swamp region to fish, make a television special on conservation and enjoy "the splendors of our great outdoor heritage." He told the Washington conference that more study was needed to help resolve "uncertainties" about the effect of global warming and the costs of pollution control.

Mayors and local officials from 37 cities in 28 countries met in Los Angeles to discuss immediate steps they can take to allay global warming. Some of the steps include encouraging mass transit, planting more trees and controlling ozone-destroying chemicals. For example, New York City banned all traffic, except buses, on 42nd Street on Thursday to underline concern for the environment.

Referring to Mr. Bush's cautious statement earlier in the week, Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, said: "If the problems are to be solved, it will not be by our national governments, but at home among our local communities." Mr. Bradley is a recent convert to environmental concern in a city that, according to a report issued two weeks ago, is being overwhelmed by foul air, trash, water shortages and an explosive population growth.

The destruction of the tropical rain forest, which is disappearing at the rate of 30 hectares a minute, is a major theme for Earth Day. But not all environmental issues are that clear cut. Most include some form of trade-off — economic or otherwise.

Mineral fertilizers, for example, are seen in the developed world as a threat to the environment because they leach into rivers, pollute drinking water and degrade coastal habitats.

Yet, huge areas of the earth are dying because of insufficient use of fertilizers, according to experts at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome.

They said that an area the size of North and South America combined was affected to some degree by soil degradation and desertification. In some tropical areas, only the top few centimeters of soil are fertile, and it is literally being farmed out of existence because of failure to replace nutrients.

"The results of this depletion could be more catastrophic than many of the more apparent forms of environmental degradation that beset us today," said Henryk Jasiorowski, an assistant director-general at the UN organization.

...ise of AIDS in Europe Likely, WHO Says

The Associated Press

...ENEVA — The number of ...DS cases in Europe is expected ...double by the end of next year, ...h the largest increase expected ...ong heterosexuals, according to ...jections published Friday by ...World Health Organization.

...he organization's Weekly Epi...demiological Record said total projected cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome would range from 60,000 to 78,000, compared to 31,497 cases registered by the end of 1989 in the 32 reporting countries. It said that by the end of 1991, the total was expected to include 24,000 to 30,000 cases among homosexuals and bisexuals, 23,000 to 33,000 among drug users, and 6,000 to 8,000 among heterosexuals.

Comparisons of percentage changes from 1988 to 1989 show that the largest rise was among heterosexuals, according to the survey.

"AIDS in this group could become a greater problem in the European region," it said.

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OPINION

Test All the Guests?

Foreign visitors seeking visas to the United States should not be subjected to political tests. But the question becomes more complicated in the case of seven Russian writers who have just begun a monthlong tour financed by the United States Information Agency. The visitors hold anti-Zionist views that smack of anti-Semitism.

Some Jewish groups complain that federal sponsorship legitimizes objectionable ideas. This is tantamount to inviting the Ku Klux Klan to discuss ethnic diversity in the South. These objections are off the mark.

No seal of approval is bestowed on a visitor who is a guest of the USIA. The purpose of its program is to open eyes and years, especially those of visitors with no firsthand experience of an open, pluralistic and multiracial society.

One such visitor in 1976 was a South African politician named F. W. de Klerk, who subscribed to racial beliefs offensive to most Americans. Mr. de Klerk, now president of South Africa, has since moderated those views — partly, he said, because of that visit to the United States.

The seven Soviet visitors are writers and prominent figures in the Russian nationalist movement. The anti-Semitism attributed to them is plainly repugnant. But America, which celebrates glasnost, ought to practice what it applauds. In the pre-Gorbachev days, Moscow turned a deaf ear to unpalatable dissident opinions; for Americans to emulate that policy would teach a most peculiar lesson to Russian nationalists. It would make as much sense to shun Alexander Solzhenitsyn; some critics detect a strain of anti-Semitism in his brand of Russian nationalism.

The Soviet writers assert they are against Zionism, not against Jews. This is seen by many as a threadbare distinction and a mask for anti-Semitism — an argument the Soviet visitors are almost certain to hear. If anti-Zionism is a disqualification for a USIA visit, then many Islamic guests, including leaders of the Afghan resistance, would be barred. The right response to unwelcome ideas is to engage in debate, not to avoid it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mounting S&L Billions

Costs of the U.S. savings and loan cleanup keep rising. Each estimate is higher than the last. But as a matter of policy, the steady upward march of those numbers is less interesting than the reforms that are going to be required to prevent a repetition. Last summer, Congress enacted legislation that provided both reforms and money but, it is now clear, not enough of either. That legislation will serve only as an interim measure.

Regarding the money, the comptroller general, Charles Bowsher, recently told Congress that his General Accounting Office had finished its final audit of the federal corporation that insured thrift deposits. When that fund went out of existence last August, its capital was minus $87 billion — the largest bankruptcy, as Mr. Bowsher observed, ever reported by any corporation, public or private. Last summer, based on the administration's figures, the GAO calculated that it would take at least $257 billion over the next 30 years, including interest costs, to meet the federal government's responsibilities to savings and loan depositors. The GAO now thinks that the amount will run about one-fourth higher.

Over the coming months one is going to hear a lot about deposit insurance reform. It will, incidentally, cover banks as well as the savings and loans. The banks collectively are now in much better shape than the thrifts, but even there the rate of failures has been running high, and the consequences of unwise real estate lending are apparent.

One necessary safeguard is to make the examination process tighter and more informative; there is not likely to be much argument about that. Another is to tighten the limits on the uses to which banks and savings and loans can put federally insured deposits. That will mean basic changes in the ways they do business, and that is where the fight will start.

The savings and loan bankruptcies have their origin in the early 1980s, when Congress and the Reagan administration collaborated to allow them to get into types of lending and investment that are much riskier than the conventional home mortgage lending that had been their traditional line of business. Banks argue that for competitive reasons they are going to have to engage in many kinds of financial businesses, not all of which are as safe as houses.

Maybe so. But if they are going to take risks, let them do it with their own money. It will be up to Congress to ensure that there are strict — and strictly enforced — rules on the uses to which they can put money that is federally insured.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Taxation From on High

The taxpayers of Kansas City, Missouri, must be wondering if they have for years completely misunderstood all the civics courses they took in high school: the ones where they learned about the separation of powers and the inequity of taxation without representation. To think they have been believing that elected officials — people whose positions must be in some measure responsive to the views of their constituents and whose tenure in office is dependent on those constituents' approval — are the ones who set and impose taxes.

Now, in a case involving school desegregation in their city, a series of federal courts has insisted that these principles are flexible and can be disregarded by a judge who assumes ultimate authority for raising and allocating this burden. This week five justices of the U.S. Supreme Court agreed that the Kansas City judge could order local authorities to double property taxes.

This case is unprecedented in two respects. The first is the scope of the remedies ordered by the judge. He ruled that in order to overcome the effects of previous segregation the Kansas City schools had to be made so exemplary that suburban youngsters would choose to return to the inner city to school. All schools were required to be completely renovated and air-conditioned. Every classroom was to be equipped with 15 microcomputers. Swimming pools, a planetarium and a temperature-controlled art gallery were mandated. And extras such as a broadcasting system, a 25-acre farm, movie studios and a model United Nations with simultaneous translation facilities were found to be necessary to vindicate constitutional rights. The judge did not have to consider the cost — hundreds of millions of dollars — or the competing demands for city money for health, social services or law enforcement.

The second astonishing aspect of the case is the expansion of judicial power into an area understood to be the prerogative of a representative body of elected officials. As Justice Anthony Kennedy and three colleagues protested, the court's "casual embrace of taxation imposed by the unelected, life-tenured federal judiciary disregards fundamental precepts for the democratic control of public institutions."

The precedent for court-ordered tax increases to provide all sorts of services when constitutional rights are asserted is ominous. It also is very hard to understand how the Supreme Court could have refused to review the fantastic remedies ordered by the Kansas City judge and why a majority of justices has approved the concept of judicially mandated taxes. There are other ways for a court to compel compliance with even an order like this without imposing a tax to pay for it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Help Lithuania Ease the Grip

If [Mikhail] Gorbachev is bent on hammering the Lithuanians, there is not a great deal the West can do directly to help them, though what there is should be done. There is plenty it can do to rebuke Mr. Gorbachev. It makes little sense to interrupt arms-control talks, since they are in the West's interests too. But if the sanctions escalate to economic blockade, one casualty ought to be next month's Bush-Gorbachev summit. Would such a public humiliation encourage the Russians to stall over other things the West wants, such as speedy German unity? Maybe for a while. But the collapse of communism in East Germany leaves them little hope of stalling for long.

Sanctions that fall short of all-out warfare also deserve a response. Mr. Gorbachev is trying to mesh the Soviet economy into the outside world — through trade talks, requests for loans, observing organizations such as GATT and the IMF at work, and so on. If Mr. Gorbachev tightens the screws on Lithuania, the West can frustrate his economic ambitions.

One thing it can do is to give diplomatic recognition to the Lithuanian government. It can also give credits — perhaps for oil which could be delivered in a tanker or two manned by, say, peaceable Swedes: freelance actions by individuals could prove even more effective that those by governments. And the West can make it plain that Soviet belligerence in Lithuania will make it much harder for Mr. Gorbachev to start borrowing from the proposed European development bank.

— The Economist (London).

The Lithuanians are striving for the restitution of their independent state. It is debatable whether Lithuanian leaders have committed tactical errors, whether they formulated certain ideas in too radical a way, or wanted to achieve them too quickly. The truth must be clearly spelled out: The Lithuanian nation has the right to freedom, and the Russian state, by stifling the freedom of Lithuanians, will also stifle Russians' freedom. Let us also keep this common truth in mind: There can be no freedom in a nation which suppresses another nation. Dialogue and agreement are within arm's reach. We believe in the victory of common sense and of a democratic order. Stifling Lithuanian freedom with force would be a step backward for Russian and European democracy.

— Adam Michnik, writing in Gazeta International (Warsaw).

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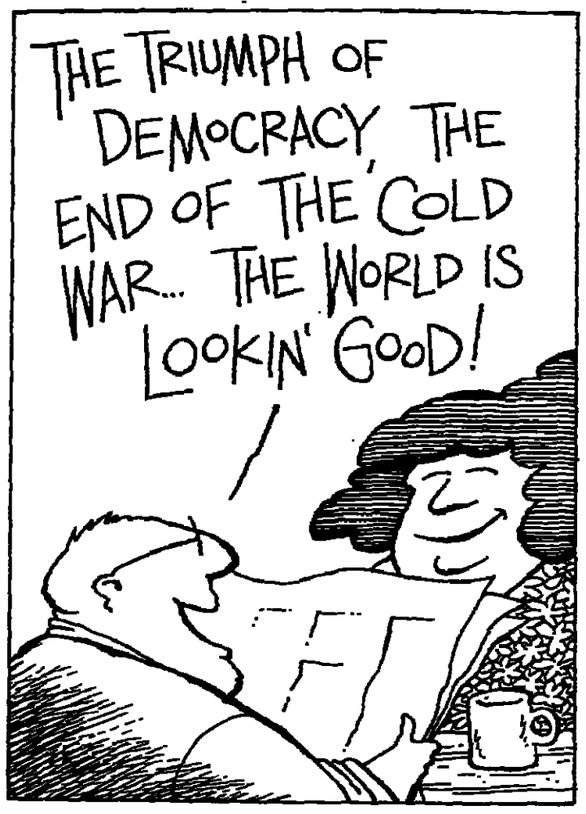
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Earth Day: Let the Work Begin

By Michael Ardon

LONDON — The oft-used expression "Nothing is free but the air we breathe" neglects the fact that more than 90 percent of the air we use is not consumed by breathing but by the burning of fossil fuels.

In one sense, the zero cost of the air used in burning such fuels could be said to be the real cause of the greenhouse effect and of the dangerous trend toward global warming.

The combustion of one ton of fossil fuel produces more than three tons of carbon dioxide, and the accumulation of carbon dioxide is the main cause of the greenhouse effect. Since plant life appeared on the Earth, carbon dioxide emitted by natural processes has been reabsorbed by the photosynthesis of green plants; the opposing processes kept its concentration constant.

But the balance has been increasingly disturbed in this century by excessive burning of fossil fuels and by a decrease in global photosynthesis because of the destruction of forests. The concentration of carbon dioxide could double in the next 40 years.

Experts do not expect scientifically reliable forecasts of the climatic impact of the greenhouse effect to be available in the near future, though research has been greatly expanded. But we cannot wait for the quantitative answers before taking countermeasures; it may be too late.

Public opinion now sees the need for concerted international action.

There is general agreement that efforts should be made to prevent further destruction of rain forests and to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by increasing the efficiency of electric power generators and automobile engines, improving thermal insulation of buildings and so on.

These delaying tactics may give us time in which to administer more effective and lasting remedies. These will involve major changes, such as the replacement of fossil fuels by other sources of energy — nuclear fusion and solar energy, for example — as well as the enhancement of global photosynthesis by the development of more efficient green plants and the expansion of green areas.

The main obstacles to implementing both the temporary measures and the long-range solutions are economic, not scientific. Not even the richest countries have the necessary financial resources. And effective measures taken by any single country to reduce fossil-fuel consumption would hurt its economy. Replacing coal, gas or gasoline by more expensive, "clean" sources of energy, such as solar radiation, would, at the present state of the art, increase energy prices to such levels that energy users would be wiped out by foreign competitors burning conventional fuels. So the need for international cooperation in alleviating the greenhouse effect is self-evident.

The cost to each country of taking part in such an international program would be so great that the method of raising the necessary funds will be not a fiscal or legal problem but the key to the project's success or failure. Any form of financing that is based on high taxes and subsidies is bound to interfere seriously with essential market forces. But these difficulties may be overcome by the ideas offered here as a basis for discussion:

Air is not an unlimited resource. That it is free encourages waste, in effect subsidizing fossil fuel energy at the expense of other forms. Since it is a limited, but renewable resource, air should have a price. This should reflect the cost of recycling a ton of carbon dioxide emitted to the atmosphere. Payments for air can be made by the suppliers of fossil fuels, at the coal mine, the oil well or by fuel importers; but they will, naturally, be passed on to the consumer.

The funds raised by the sale of air can be transferred, via an international financial institution such as the World Bank, to national or private owners of permanently green areas (mainly rain forests), on the basis of the net number of tons of carbon dioxide they are estimated to absorb. A portion of these funds can be set aside for research and development.

So as not to disrupt the delicate mechanisms by which local and world economies operate, the price of air should be low at first, then rise gradually, until it reflects the full cost of recycling. The magnitude and timing of each price increase should be fixed in advance. This would give energy consumers time to decide how to cope with rising fuel costs, either by increasing efficiency or phasing out fossil fuels altogether in favor of alternative energy sources.

Research and development of such alternative sources will flourish under this scheme. As a result of this accelerated R&D, nonpolluting energy may become cheaper, while fossil fuel energy gets more expensive.

The present international climate, with its easing of tensions and shrinking of military budgets, is particularly favorable for a global project of this kind — aiming to save our planet for future generations.

The writer is a professor of chemistry at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, who is on sabbatical at the University College London. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

Mere Fanfare Won't Get the Job Done

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — If the Earth is not tilting off its axis Sunday, it won't be because the Earth Day promoters haven't tried. Rarely has a publicity campaign of such massive proportions been unleashed on — or on behalf of — an unsuspecting world.

Hard to recall that 20 years ago, this thing was just a figment of Gaylord Nelson's imagination. The former Wisconsin governor and senator was flying from Santa Barbara, California, where he'd seen the damage of an oil spill, to Berkeley, where he had to improvise a speech. On the way, he pulled out a copy of the radical magazine, Ramparts, where he read about the "teach-ins" the anti-war movement was using to mobilize sentiment for a withdrawal from Vietnam.

Searching for something to spice his campus talk, Mr. Nelson came up with the idea of an environmental teach-in. And eight months later, Earth Day was born.

Now, Earth Day is an extravaganza. The only thing unchanged from 1970 is Mr. Nelson himself, a blithe spirit, as uninhibited and funny as ever. But as that first Earth Day of 1970 metamorphosed into Earth Week 1990, with every politician, scientist, entertainer and self-promoter trying to get into the act, it began to look like the gimmick that ate the world.

Earth Day has begun to look like the gimmick that ate the world.

At one level, the environmentalists have swept away all opposition. The "conservation ethic" has become one of the fixed guiding stars of American politics. The sure sign that a cause has prevailed comes when its opponents adopt the very tactic that's aimed at them. When Michael Dukakis started his rallies in 1988 with the Pledge of Allegiance, you knew George Bush had made his point.

Well, on Tuesday of Earth Week, I went to a press conference with the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), the Business Roundtable and the representatives of many of the industries the environmentalists love to hate — coal, chlorine, chemicals, compressed gas, electric power, plastics and rubber. They were gathered to proclaim their pride in the environmental advances of the past 20 years. Alexander Trowbridge, former secretary of commerce and former president of NAM, said: "A clean environment is not just a desired ... but a realistic goal, to which American industry is committed."

Banished, at least for the moment, were 20 years of business warnings that environmental standards could be achieved only at a huge cost in jobs, in productivity and in competitiveness. Environmental protection "is good business," Mr. Trowbridge declared. The current head of NAM, Jerry Jasinowski, went further, describing anti-pollution programs as essential parts of the drive for "quality improvement and ... reducing waste in the production process."

All is not that benign, of course. As the business spokesmen readily conceded, they will be hard at work in the House of Representatives trying to weaken some provisions of the Senate-passed Clean Air bill. Their recognition that the values embodied in Earth Day have prevailed actually puts them in a better position to challenge the environmentalists in specific cases.

Because this Earth Day got so overblown, because the environmental message was so hyped with song and slogan, even the press and television, which normally give short shrift to the other side of the argument, were shamed into admitting that not all these issues offer neat solutions.

There was far more in the press in the last few days about the major NASA study, questioning the global-warming alarms, than there had been when it was published. I saw popular journals expressing skepticism for the first time about the need for the costly asbestos-removal program.

The best dissection of what is real and what is phony or dangerous in environmentalism that I read was Gregg Easterbrook's article in the April 30 issue of New Republic magazine. He wrote that the Earth Day extravaganza encouraged "a growing sense that the only socially respectable attitude toward the environment is pushing the panic button."

Given the real progress of the past 20 years, Mr. Easterbrook is right in warning that, "Fashionable alarmism may eventually create a Chicken Little backlash: As the years pass and nature doesn't end, people may stop listening when environmentalists issue warnings. The tough-minded case for environmental protection is ultimately more persuasive than the folk song and flowers approach."

What all this suggests is that the argument is no longer about values. That's over and the environmentalists have won. The argument now is about policies. And those with the best evidence and the best arguments, not just the purest hearts, will prevail.

The Washington Post.

Now We Are All on the Endangered List

GLOBAL POLLUTION is connected with the decisions of U.S. corporations to desecrate the Earth in a way that personal pollution often is not. In "Our Earth, Ourselves," the editors of Environmental Action magazine write, the United States "cannot protest when Latin America sends us produce laden with pesticides banned in this country as long as our chemical factories are making and exporting these poisons to Latin America. We may deplore the destruction of tropical rain forests and its impact on global warming. But we cannot preach to a Third World that is trying to feed its hungry and resettle its poor so long as we refuse to force our automakers to produce cars that are far more energy efficient and far less destructive to the climate of our planet."

It follows also that individuals who demand accountability from corporate powers while excusing their own complicities are prolonging the environmental turmoil, which is broader and more lethal in 1990 than on the first Earth Day in 1970. In a moment of chastening, the country doesn't have the luxury of selectivity. No person and no corporation is on the exempt list, nor is anyone not on the endangered list.

— Columnist Colman McCarthy of The Washington Post.

A National Policy Can Do Global Good

THE UNITED STATES must develop a comprehensive national energy policy that makes reduction of greenhouse gases and air pollutants a national objective. Energy conservation must be the cornerstone of this effort. America should also embark on an all-out program to develop nonpolluting sources of energy — whether it be new solar panels or a new, safe generation of nuclear power plants. It must find new uses for the cleanest-burning of the fossil fuels — natural gas. And the rich and the poor nations must reach an agreement to protect and replant forests. The United States must reassert itself as the world's leader in the effort to halt the staggering pace of population growth. Global environmental ills have replaced the Cold War as the greatest threat to international security. We must change course.

— Senator Timothy Wirth, a Democrat of Colorado and member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, in The Washington Post.



A Better Bet: Invest in the Environment

SUPPOSE WE gamble that global warming won't happen, and are wrong. When we have unambiguous evidence that warming is happening, it will be too late to slow it down. Scenarios of sudden change — temperatures climbing three to five degrees in a decade — pose the greatest risks. Predicted plagues will come to pass: forests will die, crops will wither, oceans will rise, disease will increase. And we will be defenseless before them. Money in the bank, unspent to reach environmental goals, will then be cold comfort.

The administration would have us believe we can protect ourselves from global warming only at the expense of economic growth. But Japan's impressive economic growth has hardly been stymied by its huge investment in some of the world's toughest air pollution controls and its development of an economic sector twice as energy-efficient as that of the United States.

On the contrary, Japanese companies see environmental protection as a major market opportunity, and are developing and selling environmental technologies. The "jobs vs. environment" argument is a myth handed down by an earlier generation of industrialists and long discredited. It deserves a decent burial.

— James H. Scheuer, Democrat of New York and chairman of the House Subcommittee on the Environment, writing in The New York Times.

The Katyn Admission: Is It Surprising Europe's Past Still Haunts?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Soviet Union's acknowledgment of responsibility for the massacre of 15,000 Polish officers, including those whose bodies were discovered in the Katyn Forest in 1943, is remarkable, and at the same time inevitable. Once the atrocities committed by Stalin inside the Soviet Union had been admitted, it followed that Katyn and its attendant killings — the most appalling of the atrocities committed outside the U.S.S.R. — would have to be faced as well.

But Katyn is past. One can only express regret and turn away. The gunmen could be pursued, but Stalin is dead. The event that authorized the partition of Poland and led to Katyn, the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact of August 1939, had a second consequence, the Soviet Union's annexation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. That is not over, and something now must — indeed will — be done about it.

There may be a more or less violent affirmation of Soviet rule over Lithuania and the other two republics. There may be independence for them. The prospective costs of either are heavy.

The actual separation of those states from the U.S.S.R. is less onerous than the weighty precedent created for secession by other Soviet republics, risking eventual disintegration of the U.S.S.R., or its reduction to, at best, a union of Russia with Byelorussia and the Ukraine. Possibly Russia would eventually stand alone — a prospect seriously discussed in Russian nationalist circles, with "bitterness and distress."

That so drastic a change could peacefully come is an improbable hypothesis. One of those Russian nationalists, writing in Literaturnaya Rossiya recently, observed that such a new Russia would not be "a second-rate state." It would remain "a Eurasian continent with all the natural resources and industrial potential, and the intellectual might, as well as — if it is necessary to mention it — the nuclear weapons and well-equipped, technically advanced army, which, taken together, leave it in the ranks of the great powers."

History exacts its price. Stalin's policy assumed that hatred and ruthlessness provided building blocks for Soviet security. The scale of what he caused to be done at Katyn and elsewhere is perhaps not fully appreciated even today. The murdered officers amounted to something like a third of the entire professional officer corps of the Polish Army. Moreover, those at Katyn were individually killed — shot in the back of the head or neck. Imagine: one after another, going down the rows, reloading ...

Why? Poland and its army were no threat to the U.S.S.R. in 1940. The country was already defeated and occupied. Stalin, however, was thinking of the future. Poland had been hostile between the wars, when it had a conservative and authoritarian government dominated by the (Lithuanian-born) hero of the struggle for Polish independence, Jozef Pilsudski. The Poles had fought a frontier war with the young Bolshevik republic after World War I.

Stalin set out to eliminate Poland as a factor in European affairs by killing its elite. That was begun at Katyn. Subsequently, in August 1944, the Soviet Army paused on the Vistula, across from Warsaw, and allowed the German Army to crush the Warsaw uprising — which the Polish Resistance had launched in the belief they could themselves deliver the city to the advancing Russians. Stalin saw in this an opportunity to allow the Germans to do his work for him by destroying the Western-oriented Polish Home Army.

At the Yalta and Potsdam conferences he arranged with the Western allies for Poland's national frontiers to be shifted westward. He annexed part of eastern Poland, while imposing the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western border, inside what then was Germany. He subsequently said to Charles de Gaulle: "Poland has always served as a corridor for the Germans to attack Russia ... This corridor must be closed off." The border changes were meant to create a permanent cause of conflict between Poles and Germans. We have yet to see whether this plan succeeded.

The cold-bloodedness and human cost of such policies challenge our imaginations today, as does the fact that Stalin seems so easily to have found people to do his work for him, as did Hitler. It is easy in our world of democracies and prosperity to assume that the evil men do does not live on — evil neither providing a comfortable subject for discussion nor having a place in the political science syllabus. But the Katyns, Baltic interventions and deportations, Stalin's purges and the atrocities of Nazism all took place within the lifetimes of people now in their 50s, in the very Europe now celebrating its new-found liberties.

We easily assume that our comfortable condition today represents the norm, and that the terrible things we distantly hear and would prefer to have forgotten are aberrations. But the volcano at the edge of which we live was active until just recently.

We conduct ourselves as if it were totally dead. And possibly the volcano is extinguished. The wars of religion dominated Central Europe in the 17th century and then were gone, although their consequences were not. The wars of nationalism set off by the French Revolution ran their course.

Hitler and Stalin were products of ideologies now discredited. But the consequences of what they did have not all been settled. Lithuania, the other Baltic states, 15,000 dead officers — even the Oder-Neisse controversy — attest to that.

International Herald Tribune.
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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Zola on Socialism

PARIS — From his new apartment in the rue de Bruxelles, M. Emile Zola chatted about Socialism yesterday [April 20]: "I am now at work on a novel, 'L'Argent,' which will treat many of the questions regarding capital, labor, etc., now being agitated by the discontented classes of Europe. I shall take the position that speculation is a good thing, without which the great industries of the world would die out, as the population would die out were it not for sexual passion. Today's rumblings and mutterings sounding from Socialistic centres are the prelude to an eruption which will more or less modify existing social conditions. But has the world been any better for our great Revolution? Are men really any more equal now than they were 100 years ago? Can you guarantee a man against an unfaithful wife? Can you make all men equally happy, or equally wise? No! Then stop talking about equality! Liberty, yes; fraternity, yes; but equality, never!"

1915: China's Open Door

LONDON — A despatch received here from Washington says that, while declining to discuss in detail the American policy toward the negotiations between Japan and China, William Jennings Bryan said the United States stood firmly on the announcement it had made at the beginning of the Wilson Administration that it purposed to support the open door and freedom of commercial opportunity in the Far East.

1940: Fascist Albania

TIRANA — Lieutenant General Francesco Jacomoni, Military Governor of Albania, has inaugurated the first session of the Supreme Fascist Council here on the anniversary of the presentation of the crown of Scanderberg to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and read a message from the sovereign stating that authority, order and justice would be the fundamental rule for the country.

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EARTH DAY 1990

THE MAN WHO PLANTED TREES

BY JEAN GIONO

For a human character to reveal truly exceptional qualities, one must have the good fortune to be able to observe its performance over many years. If this performance is devoid of all egoism, if its guiding motive is unparalleled generosity, if it is absolutely certain that there is no thought of recompense and that, in addition, it has left its visible mark upon the earth, then there can be no mistake.

About forty years ago I was taking a long trip on foot over mountain heights quite unknown to tourists, in that ancient region where the Alps thrust down into Provence. All this, at the time I embarked upon my long walk through these deserted regions, was barren and colorless land. Nothing grew there but wild lavender.

I was crossing the area at its widest point, and after three days' walking, found myself in the midst of unparalleled desolation. I camped near the vestiges of an abandoned village. I had run out of water the day before, and had to find some. These clustered houses, although in ruins, like an old wasps' nest, suggested that there must once have been a spring or well here. There was indeed a spring, but it was dry. The five or six houses, roofless, gnawed by wind and rain, the tiny chapel with its crumbling steeple, stood about like the houses and chapels in living villages, but all life had vanished.

It was a fine June day, brilliant with sunlight, but over this unsheltered land, high in the sky, the wind blew with unendurable ferocity. It growled over the carcasses of the houses like a lion disturbed at its meal. I had to move my camp.

After five hours' walking I had still not found water and there was nothing to give me any hope of finding any. All about me was the same dryness, the same coarse grasses. I thought I glimpsed in the distance a small black silhouette, upright, and took it for the trunk of a solitary tree. In any case I started toward it. It was a shepherd. Thirty sheep were lying about him on the baking earth.

He gave me a drink from his water-gourd and, a little later, took me to his cottage in a fold of the plain. He drew his water—excellent water—from a very deep natural well above which he had constructed a primitive winch.

The man spoke little. This is the way of those who live alone, but one felt that he was sure of himself and confident in his assurance. That was unexpected in this barren country. He lived, not in a cabin, but in a real house built of stone that bore plain evidence of how his own efforts had reclaimed the ruin he had found there on his arrival. His roof was strong and sound. The wind on its tiles made the sound of the sea upon its shore.

The place was in order, the dishes washed, the floor swept, his rifle oiled; his soup was boiling over the fire. I noticed then that he was cleanly shaved, that all his buttons were firmly sewed on, that his clothing had been mended with the meticulous care that makes the mending invisible. He shared his soup with me and afterwards, when I offered my tobacco pouch, he told me that he did not smoke. His dog, as silent as himself, was friendly without being servile.

It was understood from the first that I should spend the night there; the nearest village was still more than a day and a half away. And besides I was perfectly familiar with the nature of the rare villages in that region. There were four or five of them scattered well apart from each other on these mountain slopes, among white oak thickets, at the extreme end of the wagon roads. They were inhabited by charcoal-burners, and the living was bad. Families, crowded together in a climate that is excessively harsh both in winter and in summer found no escape from the unceasing conflict of personalities. Irrational ambition reached inordinate proportions in the continual desire for escape. The men took their wagonloads of charcoal to the town, then returned. The soundest characters broke under the perpetual grind. The women nursed their grievances. There was rivalry in everything, over the price of charcoal as over a pew in the church, over warring virtues as over warring vices, as well as over the ceaseless combat between virtue and vice. And over all there was the wind, also ceaseless, to rasp upon the nerves. There were epidemics of suicide and frequent cases of insanity, usually homicidal.



The shepherd went to fetch a small sack and poured out a heap of acorns on the table. He began to inspect them, one by one, with great concentration, separating the good from the bad. I smoked my pipe. I did offer to help him. He told me that it was his job. And in fact, seeing the care he devoted to the task, I did not insist. That was the whole of our conversation. When he had set aside a large enough pile of good acorns, he counted them out by tens, meanwhile eliminating the small ones or those which were slightly cracked, for now he examined them more closely. When he had thus selected one hundred perfect acorns he stopped and we went to bed.

There was peace in being with this man. The next day I asked if I might rest here for a day. He found it quite natural—or, to be more exact, he gave me the impression that nothing could startle him. The rest was not absolutely necessary, but I was interested and wished to know about him. He opened the pen and led his flock to pasture. Before leaving, he plunged his sack of carefully selected and counted acorns into a pail of water.

I noticed that he carried for a stick an iron rod as thick as my thumb and about a yard and a half long. Resting myself by walking, I followed a path parallel to his. His pasture was in a valley. He left the dog in charge of the little flock and climbed toward where I stood. I was afraid that he was about to rebuke me for my indiscretion, but it was not that at all: this was the way he was going, and he invited me to go along if I had nothing better to do. He climbed to the top of the ridge, about a hundred yards away.



There he began thrusting his iron rod into the earth, making a hole in which he planted an acorn; then he refilled the hole. He was planting oak trees. I asked him if the land belonged to him. He answered no. Did he know whose it was? He did not. He supposed it was community property, or perhaps belonged to people who cared nothing about it. He was not interested in finding out whose it was. He planted his hundred acorns with the greatest care.

After the midday meal he resumed his planting. I suppose I must have been fairly insistent in my questioning, for he answered me. For three years he had been planting trees in this wilderness. He had planted one hundred thousand. Of the hundred thousand, twenty thousand had sprouted. Of the twenty thousand he still expected to lose about half, to rodents or to the unpredictable designs of Providence. There remained ten thousand oak trees to grow where nothing had grown before.

That was when I began to wonder about the age of this man. He was obviously over fifty. Fifty-five, he told me. His name was Elzeard Bouffier. He had once had a farm in the lowlands. There he had had his life. He had lost his only son, then his wife. He had withdrawn into this solitude where his pleasure was to live leisurely with his lambs and his dog. It was his opinion that this land was dying for want of trees. He added that, having no very pressing business of his own, he had resolved to remedy this state of affairs.

Since I was at that time, in spite of my youth, leading a solitary life, I understood how to deal gently with solitary spirits. But my very youth forced me to consider the future in relation to myself and to a certain quest for happiness. I told him that in thirty years his ten thousand oaks would be magnificent. He answered quite simply that if God granted him life, in thirty years he would have planted so many more that these ten thousand would be like a drop of water in the ocean.

Besides, he was now studying the reproduction of beech trees and had a nursery of seedlings grown from beechnuts near his cottage. The seedlings, which he had protected from his sheep with a wire fence, were very beautiful. He was also considering birches for the valleys where, he told me, there was a certain amount of moisture a few yards below the surface of the soil.

The next day, we parted.

The following year came the War of 1914, in which I was involved for the next five years. An infantry man hardly had time for reflecting upon trees. To tell the truth, the thing itself had made no impression upon me; I had considered it as a hobby, a stamp collection, and forgotten it.

The war over, I found myself possessed of a tiny demobilization bonus and a huge desire to breathe fresh air for a while. It was with no other objective that I again took the road to the barren lands.

The countryside had not changed. However, beyond the deserted village I glimpsed in the distance a sort of greyish mist that covered the mountaintops like a carpet. Since the day before, I had begun to think again of the shepherd tree-planter. "Ten thousand oaks," I reflected, "really take up quite a bit of space."

I had seen too many men die during those five years not to imagine easily that Elzeard Bouffier was dead, especially since, at twenty, one regards men of fifty as old men with nothing left to do but die. He was not dead. As a matter of fact, he was extremely spry. He had changed jobs. Now he had only four sheep but, instead a hundred beehives. He had got rid of the sheep because they threatened his young trees. For, he told me (and I saw for myself), the war had disturbed him not at all. He had imperturbably continued to plant.

The oaks of 1910 were then ten years old and taller than either of us. It was an impressive spectacle. I was literally speechless and, as he did not talk, we spent the whole day walking in silence through his forest. In three sections, it measured eleven kilometers in length and three kilometers at its greatest width. When you remembered that all this had sprung from the hands and the soul of this one man, without technical resources, you understood that men could be as effectual as God in other realms than that of destruction.

He had pursued his plan, and beech trees as high as my shoulder, spreading out as far as the eye could reach, confirmed it. He showed me handsome clumps of birch planted five years before—that is, in 1915, when I had been fighting at Verdun. He had set them out in all the valleys where he had guessed—and rightly—that there was moisture almost at the surface of the ground. They were as delicate as young girls, and very well established.

Creation seemed to come about in a sort of chain reaction. He did not worry about it; he was determinedly pursuing his task in all its simplicity; but as we went back toward the village I saw water flowing in brooks that had been dry since the memory of man. This was the most impressive result of chain reaction that I had seen. These dry streams had once, long ago, run with water. Some of the dreary villages I mentioned before had been built on the sites of ancient Roman settlements, traces of which still remained; and archaeologists, exploring there, had found fishhooks where, in the twentieth century, cisterns were needed to assure a small supply of water.



The wind, too, scattered seeds. As the water reappeared, so there reappeared willows, rushes, meadows, gardens, flowers, and a certain purpose in being alive. But the transformation took place so gradually that it became a part of the pattern without causing any astonishment. Hunters, climbing into the wilderness in pursuit of hares or wild boar, had of course noticed the sudden growth of little trees, but had attributed it to some natural caprice of the earth. That is why no one meddled with Elzeard Bouffier's work. If he had been detected he would have had opposition. He was indetectable. Who in the villages or in the administration could have dreamed of such perseverance in a magnificent generosity?

To have anything like a precise idea of his exceptional character one must not forget that he worked in total solitude: so total that, toward the end of his life, he lost the habit of speech. Or perhaps it was that he had no need for it.

In 1933 he received a visit from a forest ranger who notified him of an order against lighting fires out of doors for fear of endangering the growth of this natural forest. It was the first time, the man told him naively, that he had ever heard of a forest growing of its own accord. At that time Bouffier was about to plant beeches at a spot some twelve kilometers from his cottage. In order to avoid travelling back and forth—for he was then seventy-five—he planned to build a stone cabin right at the plantation. The next year he did so.

In 1935, a whole delegation came from the Government to examine the "natural forest." There was a high official from the Forest Service, a deputy, technicians. There was a great deal of ineffectual talk. It was decided that something must be done and, fortunately, nothing was done except the only helpful thing: the whole forest was placed under the protection of the State, and charcoal burning prohibited. For it was impossible not to be captivated by the beauty of those young trees in the fullness of health, and they cast their spell over the deputy himself.

A friend of mine was among the forestry officers of the delegation. To him I explained the mystery. One day the following week we went together to see Elzeard Bouffier. We found him hard at work, some ten kilometers from the spot where the inspection had taken place.

This forester was not my friend for nothing. He was aware of values. He knew how to keep silent. I delivered the eggs I had brought as a present. We shared our lunch among the three of us and spent several hours in wordless contemplation of the countryside.

In the direction from which we had come the slopes were covered with trees twenty to twenty-five feet tall. I remembered how the land had looked in 1913: a desert. . .Peaceful, regular toil, the vigorous mountain air, frugality and, above all, serenity of spirit had endowed this old man with awe-inspiring health. He was one of God's athletes. I wondered how many more acres he was going to cover with trees.

Before leaving, my friend simply made a brief suggestion about certain species of trees that the soil here seemed particularly suited for. He did not force the point. "For the very good reason," he told me later, "that Bouffier knows more about it than I do." At the end of an hour's walking—having turned it over in his mind—he added, "He knows a lot more about it than anybody. He's discovered a wonderful way to be happy!"

It was thanks to this officer that not only the forest but also the happiness of the man was protected. He delegated three rangers to the task, and so terrorized them that they remained proof against all the bottles of wine the charcoalburners could offer.

The only serious danger to the work occurred during the War of 1939. As cars were being run on gazogenes (wood-burning generators), there was never enough wood. Cutting was started among the oaks of 1910, but the area was so far from any railroads that the enterprise turned out to be financially unsound. It was abandoned. The shepherd had seen nothing of it. He was thirty kilometers away, peacefully continuing his work, ignoring the War of '39 as he had ignored that of '14.

I saw Elzeard Bouffier for the last time in June of 1945. He was then eighty-seven. I had started back along the route through the wastelands; but now, in spite of the disorder in which the war had left the country, there was a bus running between the Durance Valley and the mountain. I attributed the fact that I no longer recognized the scenes of my earlier journeys to this relatively speedy transportation. It seemed to me, too, that the route took me through new territory. It took the name of a village to convince me that I was actually in that region that had been all ruins and desolation.

The bus put me down at Vergons. In 1913, this hamlet of ten or twelve houses had three inhabitants. They had been savage creatures, hating one another, living by trapping game, little removed, both physically and morally, from the conditions of prehistoric man. All about them nettles were feeding upon the remains of abandoned houses. Their condition had been beyond hope. For them, nothing but to await death—a situation which rarely predisposes to virtue.

Everything was changed. Even the air. Instead of the harsh dry winds that used to attack me, a gentle breeze was blowing, laden with scents. A sound like water came from the mountains: it was the wind in the forest. Most amazing of all, I heard the actual sound of water falling into a pool. I saw that a fountain had been built, that it flowed freely and—what touched me most—that someone had planted a linden beside it, a linden that must have been four years old, already in full leaf, the incontestable symbol of resurrection.

Besides, Vergons bore evidence of labor at the sort of undertaking for which hope is required. Hope, then, had returned. Ruins had been cleared away, dilapidated walls torn down and five houses restored. Now there were twenty-eight inhabitants, four of them young married couples. The new houses, freshly plastered, were surrounded by gardens where vegetables and roses, leeks and snapdragons, celery and anemones grew. It was now a village where one would like to live.

From that point on I went on foot. The war just finished had not yet allowed the full blooming of life, but Lazarus was out of the tomb. On the lower slopes of the mountain I saw little fields of barley and rye; deep in the narrow valleys the meadows were turning green.

It has taken only the eight years since then for the whole countryside to glow with health and prosperity. On the site of ruins I had seen in 1913 now stand neat farms, cleanly plastered, testifying to a happy and comfortable life. The old streams, fed by the rains and snows that the forest conserves, are flowing again. Their waters have been channeled. On each farm, in groves of maples, fountain pools overflow on to carpets of fresh mint. Little by little the villages have been rebuilt. People from the plains, where land is costly, have settled here, bringing youth, motion, the spirit of adventure. Along the roads you meet hearty men and women, boys and girls who understand laughter and have recovered a taste for picnics. Counting the former population, unrecognizable now that they live in comfort, more than ten thousand people owe their happiness to Elzeard Bouffier.

When I reflect that one man, armed only with his own physical and moral resources, was able to cause this land of Canaan to spring from the wasteland, I am convinced that in spite of everything, humanity is admirable. But when I compute the unfailing greatness of spirit and the tenacity of benevolence that it must have taken to achieve this result, I am taken with an immense respect for that old and unlearned peasant who was able to complete a work worthy of God.

Elzeard Bouffier died peacefully in 1947 at the hospice in Banon. ■

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Where Are Your Kids at Night? In N.Y. Town, Parents Know

By Sam Howe Verhovek
New York Times Service

MECHANICVILLE, New York — Patrick Hildreth has always liked that little nightly spot on his local television station: "It's 10 P.M.," the announcer intones. "Do you know where your kids are?"

And now that Mr. Hildreth has become mayor of this faded mill town along the upper Hudson River, Mechanicville is taking a stand against parents who cannot answer the question. It will arrest them.

The mayor, dusting off a 1915 ordinance that seems to have never been enforced, is vowing to clamp down on any parent whose child is found out after 10 P.M. First-time violators will be fined $25, he said, but after that they risk going to jail.

So far the threat seems to be keeping the streets clear after 10.

"You could have safely shot a cannonball down Main Street last night," the mayor, a burly 43-year-old father of four, said with a touch of glee. He said he took the action to curb vandalism, noise and "general hanging out" by teenagers.

While many towns have experimented with curfews for the young, especially around Halloween, Mechanicville's approach appears to be singular. Law-enforcement officials and civil rights advocates agreed that *they knew of no other community* that used a curfew law to punish parents of errant youths.

Under the law, in fact, youths who violate the curfew face no sanction at all. But to many of them, running afoul of their parents seems as dire a prospect as running afoul of the law.

"My mom said if I ever get caught and she gets in trouble, then it will be 10 o'clock forever for me," said Bridget McMahon, a 14-year-old ninth grader at Mechanicville Central School, the junior high school for this town of 5,300.

The law, which the police began *enforcing on Monday*, applies to anyone under the age of 16, although the mayor said he was in favor of extending the curfew to anyone 18 and under. Each night a foghorn on a telephone pole that towers over the local McDonald's sounds the curfew at 10. After that, a youth had better be home.

"*Or hiding, like really hiding out, in the bushes,*" said Lisa Marcella, a 12-year-old who said she was strongly opposed to the ordinance because 10 o'clock is "just when things are starting to happen."

Few adults in Mechanicville have objected to the law, perhaps because none has actually been arrested.

"*I have no problem with it,*" said Diane Falco, who was slicing cheese at a delicatessen. "It's just like if you're going 45 in a 30-mile-an-hour zone. You get a ticket. If your kid's out past 10 o'clock, you get a ticket. *It makes a lot of sense to me.*"

Still, many youths say they resent the ordinance, and the junior high's student council is considering a petition drive to persuade Mr. Hildreth to ease up, even if only on weekend nights.

Just before 10 o'clock Wednesday night, Mr. Hildreth was walking around Mechanicville's streets, trying *to explain the ordinance to groups of wary youths.*

One asked, "What's the underlying motive of this law?"

Mr. Hildreth replied, "The point is, if a parent isn't concerned, the city is trying to find out why. I'm genuinely interested."

But many of the teenagers seemed unconvinced.

The New York Civil Liberties Union has begun exploring the possibility of challenging the curfew law.

"It's unconstitutional," said the group's executive director, Norman Siegel. "Under no circumstances should you punish the parents for the actions of a juvenile, unless you can demonstrate a clear contributory fault."

That means a parent would actually have to encourage a child to break the curfew, and even then the law would be suspect, Mr. Siegel said.

And *if a youth sneaks out a window late one night?*

"Forget it," Mr. Siegel said. "The law could never stand up in court."

But Mr. Hildreth, who defeated a 24-year incumbent last fall in a law-and-order campaign, seemed unfazed by the possibility of a lawsuit.

"If somebody wants to come up and challenge me, they should do it," the mayor said. "They can make a test case of it. They can make a federal case out of it, for all I care.

"But they should also come out and walk the streets some night, and they'll see that this law works."

F. Rossif, European Filmmaker, Dies at 68

The Associated Press

PARIS — Frédéric Rossif, 68, one of Europe's foremost documentary filmmakers, has died of a heart attack.

The subjects of his films ranged from Picasso to African wildlife and Nazi Germany. He won France's Jean Vigo award in 1963 for "To Die in Madrid," about the Spanish Civil War.

Mr. Rossif was born in Montenegro and went to university in Rome. He fought with the French Foreign Legion during World War II then settled in France and became a citizen in 1947.

■ *Other deaths:*

Dr. Charles E. Huggins, 60, who revolutionized blood banking with his discovery of a method of preserving frozen blood, Wednesday in Boston of cancer of the pancreas. By adding glycerol to red blood cells, he was able to thaw frozen blood without destroying the cells.

Richard G. Stein, 73, an architect whose ideas on energy conservation have been influential in the design of buildings for two decades, in Tarrytown, New York on Wednesday from a fractured skull after falling on a stairway.

Helene Pons, 91, a costume designer for almost four decades until her retirement in 1965, of kidney problems Thursday in Rome. She designed and executed the costumes for such shows as "Our Town," "The Diary of Anne Frank," "Babes in Arms" and "The Time of the Cuckoo."

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Gorbachev Undercuts City Rule Of Moscow

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev used his special decree powers Friday to undercut the authority of Moscow's new insurgent government, stripping the city of local control of street demonstrations and protest rallies in the center of the capital.

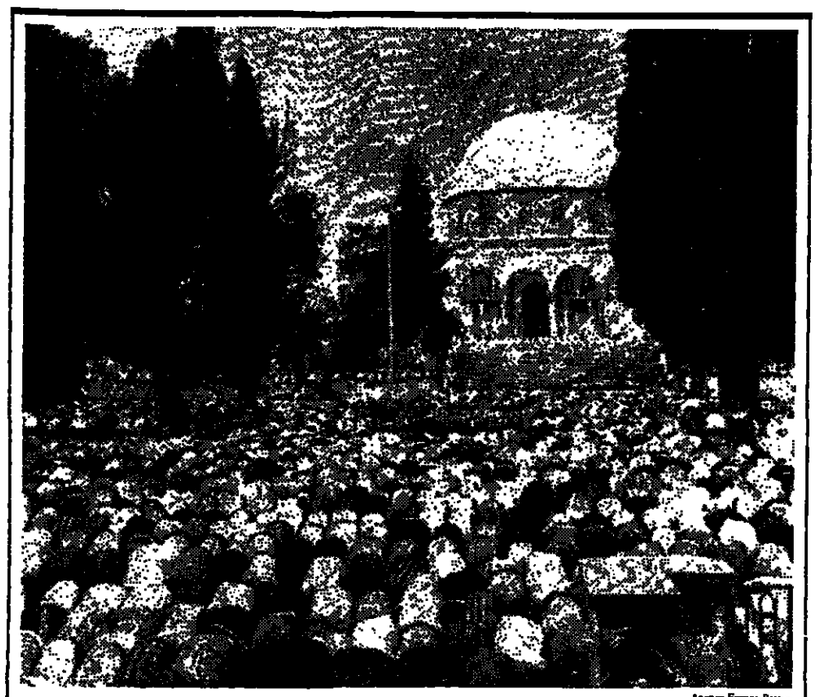
A watchful Kremlin issued the decree as insurgents taking over the city council chose Gavriil K. Popov, a radical free-market economist, to be the chief of Moscow's government.

The twin moves sketched the political shape of things to come: The nation's nascent political opposition has achieved its initial electoral successes in key urban areas where insurgent majorities are promising strong local initiatives to challenge the Gorbachev government.

The new council majority would likely have been far more respectful of the public's right to protest in the city center near the Kremlin than has the central government apparatus during the seven decades of Communist monopoly.

The decree from Mr. Gorbachev, issued under his new presidential powers enacted by the national parliament to deal with special situations, was announced by Tass, the government press agency.

The reason cited was that "supreme state and government institutions are located in the Kremlin and other places in the center of the city."



Agence France-Presse

A PRAYER IN RAMADAN — Thousands of Muslims gathering Friday to pray at the Aqsa Mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem for the holy month of Ramadan, which ends next week.

Tokyo to Deport Chinese Hijacker

United Press International

TOKYO — The Tokyo High Court cleared the way Friday for the extradition to China of a man who said he hijacked a plane to Japan to escape torture for his role in pro-democracy demonstrations in Tiananmen Square last year.

The ruling, which cannot be appealed, gives the Justice Ministry authority to send Zhang Zhenhai, 36, back to China to stand trial on charges that he hijacked an Air China passenger jet, carrying 233 people, to Japan on Dec. 16.

The court, which said that it had assurances from China that Mr. Zhang would not be executed and would be tried only for the hijacking and not for his political actions, gave the Justice Ministry up to 30 days to extradite him.

Some Members Call Walesa a Despot As Policy Feud Shakes Up Solidarity

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity trade union who wants to be president of Poland, defended himself on Friday from accusations that he had run his movement like a dictator.

He threatened to walk out of Solidarity's second national congress if disaffected members who criticized his leadership were allowed to attend.

"If they were invited, I would leave this hall," Mr. Walesa said. "I am not going to sit at the same table with these guys."

He made the remark during a speech that had been billed as his report on the evolution of Solidarity in the past decade.

Mr. Walesa made his threat after a majority of the delegates to the congress voted to open up the meeting to the ostracized Solidarity members.

Many of the disaffected members have accused Mr. Walesa of running Solidarity like a despot. They also have condemned the Solidarity-led government in Warsaw for abandoning the interests of working people. Last year, Solidarity drove the Communist Party from power in Poland.

Shortly after Mr. Walesa spoke, several delegates rose and demanded that he apologize.

"You are not in a position to say those words," said a delegate from Lodz, Jerzy Stasiak.

The dispute seems likely to widen a fundamental split in the troubled trade union.

On one side are the Solidarity members who either run or are loyal to the government in Warsaw. The prime minister and several other key ministers are long-time Solidarity members who argue that unemployment and social pain are the unavoidable consequences of free-market changes.

On the other side are the Solidarity members who say that a trade union loses its purpose when it stops protecting the interests of workers.

Mr. Walesa has tried to straddle the split. He has demanded government protection for the unemployed while insisting that drastic free-market revisions were a necessary evil.

But a Solidarity chairman from Lodz, Andrzej Slowik, said Friday that he expected the congress to divide between the two camps.

Last week, Mr. Walesa, 46, publicly acknowledged his desire to become president.

And even though on Friday Mr. Walesa lost his bid to keep his critics out of the congress, his presence — and his presidential aspirations — dominated the event.

"There was no time for democracy," Mr. Walesa said, explaining his one-man leadership style during the underground struggle that followed the imposition of martial law in 1981.

He also defended his willingness to talk to the Communists.

"We could have gone into the streets and attacked tanks, but we chose an evolutionary path and victory at the lowest cost," he said.

In an apparent reference to Mr. Walesa's presidential aspirations, President Wojciech Jaruzelski reportedly said Friday that "the next government would be populist, nationalistic and totalitarian."

General Jaruzelski, who is serving a six-year term, imposed the martial law.

Nunn Sets the Terms for Military Debate

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Proposals by Senator Sam Nunn on sharply reducing U.S. nuclear and conventional forces in Europe are likely to serve as a benchmark in the developing debate over how to change U.S. military policy and spending plans in light of the reduced Soviet threat.

Mr. Nunn, who as the chairman of the Armed Services Committee is an influential voice on military issues, said this week that the United States should eliminate all its ground-based nuclear missiles and nuclear artillery in Europe.

He also said the United States should no longer assume the main responsibility of defending the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's front lines against a Soviet attack.

Mr. Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, added that the United States should reduce its troop strength in Europe from 305,000 to between 75,000 and 100,000.

The Bush administration has proposed a level of 225,000.

And in another recommendation that goes well beyond the cuts proposed by the administration, Mr. Nunn proposed reducing aircraft-carrier battle groups from 14 to 12 and maybe to 10.

"The question today is not whether we reduce military spending," he said. "That is inevitable. The question is whether we reduce military spending pursuant to a sensible military strategy that meets the threats of today and tomorrow."

Mr. Nunn's speech, delivered in the Senate chamber, was one of the first attempts in Congress to outline a vision for U.S. military forces in a changed world.

Mr. Nunn's proposed cuts and recent recommendations by two Republican members of his committee for deeper budget cuts indicate that the weight of opinion in Congress is against the administration on long-term military spending proposals.

Mr. Nunn has previously accused the Pentagon of failing to develop a coherent strategy, but he had not put forth his own ideas, prompting complaints from some Pentagon officials that he was avoiding a stand on difficult military issues.

Some of what Mr. Nunn said this week echoed well-known Pentagon precepts about the missions that the military should perform.

He said U.S. forces should be prepared to deter an attack on the United States; deter the use of nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union; deter together with allies a conventional Soviet attack in Europe; assist allies in South Korea, the Middle East and elsewhere but not substitute for their military forces; operate in small-scale situations as in the December action in Panama; keep sea lanes open, and counter drug trafficking, terrorism and other unconventional threats.

But Mr. Nunn differed from the Pentagon when he set forth guidelines for a strategy to carry out those missions.

He said that a revised strategy should aim at deterring a Soviet nuclear attack with significantly lower levels of nuclear weapons.

He added that the number of U.S. forces deployed overseas should be substantially reduced and the military roles of the United States and its allies redefined.

Mr. Nunn said more U.S. forces should be put in the reserves.

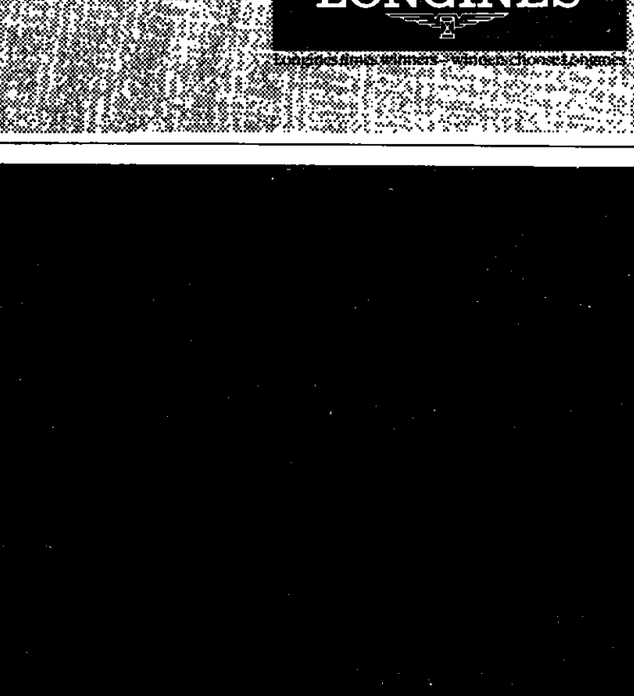
■ Nunn's Budget Suggestion

Mr. Nunn said Friday that President George Bush's 1991 military budget must be slashed, but not a severely as proposed by the Hou Budget Committee. The Associat Press reported from Washington

Mr. Nunn proposed milita spending of $297 billion for t fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, whi is $2.5 billion more than the Hou committee approved on Thursda Mr. Bush has proposed a $303 b lion military budget.

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EUROPE:
Thatcher Isolated

(Continued from Page 1)

union, said Mr. Delors was delighted by the initiative.

Mr. Haughey, in London on Friday for talks with Mrs. Thatcher, said it was not his purpose to try to talk her into changing her mind.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and his French counterpart, Roland Dumas, are scheduled to explain the proposal in greater detail at a meeting of EC foreign ministers in Dublin this weekend.

The initiative is politically symbolic, because it is the first time since the collapse of communism in East Germany that Paris and Bonn have so emphatically declared their commitment to keeping up the pace of European integration by establishing a timetable for implementation by Jan. 1, 1993.

The Franco-German letter indicated a desire on the part of both senior partners in the EC to dispel fears that the Bonn government's preoccupation with German unity was impeding progress toward European union.

They said the time had come "to transform the whole relationship between member states into a European union and to give it the necessary means to act."

The conference on political union would have the task not only of reinforcing the legitimacy and improving the efficiency of European institutions, but also of setting up a new European security structure that would expand the EC's role into the defense field.

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl left no doubt that they want to get down to business quickly. They called on EC foreign ministers to produce an interim report on the political construction of Europe by the mid-year European summit conference in Dublin in June. They said a final report should be ready by the end of this year.

In calling for an expanded EC role in European defense and security issues, they appeared to be preparing for a future in which the U.S. role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is greatly reduced. Sam Nunn, the Democrat of Georgia who is chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, has called for a smaller and more mobile American military presence in NATO, with as few as 75,000 troops stationed in Europe; there now are more than 300,000.

In Key Largo, Florida, where he flew for talks with President George Bush, Mr. Mitterrand said the intention was "to prepare the Europeans for the idea of playing an increased role in working for their own defense."

"With this in mind," he said, "I suggested to President Bush, and he agreed, that we propose to our allies to hold a summit meeting of the alliance before the end of the year."

Soviet Economy Nears Crisis, U.S. Says

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet economy stumbled badly in 1989, a "near-crisis" that might lead to a precipitous jolt, U.S. intelligence agencies reported Friday.

The Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, presenting unusually stark estimates to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, said that there was no relief in sight for President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's embattled efforts to revive the economy.

"Soviet economic performance was abysmal in 1989 — the worst since Gorbachev took over," said John L. Helgerson, the deputy CIA director.

For the foreseeable future, Mr. Helgerson said in presenting the agency's annual report on the Soviet economy, "the prospect of even a modest economic recovery appears to be remote at best."

This analysis of the economic underpinnings of Mr. Gorbachev's administration appears to have been the basis of a statement April 12 by William H. Webster, the CIA director, that the Soviet Union has entered a "deep and prolonged" crisis.

The intelligence agencies also reported for the first time in unequivocal terms that the Soviet Union is declining as a military power.

Last year, the report said, Soviet arms spending declined 6 percent to 7 percent, overall military spending declined 4 percent to 5 percent and Soviet military forces declined by 200,000 troops.

Saying this is a "very different picture" from Defense Department reports, Senator Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico, added, "If these trends continue, we may actually see a significant slowing of the arms race."

In a special summary of the military situation, the acting deputy director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Dennis M. Nagy, said that the Soviets are "well on their way" to making good on the unilateral troop and weapons cuts announced by Mr. Gorbachev in December 1988.

The defense agency estimates that Moscow has completed at least half of the tank reductions and about three-quarters of the artillery and combat aircraft reductions that Mr. Gorbachev promised in Europe, Mr. Nagy said.

He also reported that the Soviet Union was following through on cutbacks in Soviet forces along the Chinese-Soviet border and in Mongolia, where the agency estimates that all Soviet ground forces will be gone by the end of 1991.

Moscow will continue to be able to defend its Asian borders, but will be "less capable of offensive operations" than in the past, Mr. Nagy said.

Cash Launderers Face Curbs

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Representatives of 15 industrial countries have proposed a broad set of regulatory and banking changes to combat the growing problem of concealing illegal narcotics profits in banks and other financial institutions.

A study panel set up by the Group of Seven was joined by eight others, including Switzerland, Austria and Luxembourg, which are known for bank secrecy.

The participation of these three was taken as a sign that they would support important modifications of their laws and banking practices.

The proposal called for the elimination of anonymous accounts and those held in fictitious names. It asks for greater international coordination among law enforcement and regulatory authorities.

Numbered and anonymous accounts have long frustrated efforts to track down drug money and have kept even bankers from knowing the source of funds.

"It is the single most comprehensive, significant and forceful international declaration on money laundering to date," said John E. Robson, deputy Treasury secretary who headed the American delegation.

The group also proposed an ea
ing of bank secrecy laws to perm
bankers to report suspicious depo
its and called on prosecutors
develop cases against corporatio
— not just their employees
which engage in money launderin
The committee said bankers shou
be forbidden to tell custome
when they are under investigatio

The report is to be on the agen
at the meeting in Houston in Ju
of the Group of Seven — Britai
Canada, France, Italy, Japan, t
United States and West German
In addition to Switzerland, Austr
and Luxembourg, the others a
Australia, Belgium, the Nethe
lands, Spain and Sweden.

NATO: *France Eases Problems*

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States and the Soviet Union — to work together against threats to peace.

The main proponent of this challenge to NATO, according to former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, "is West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who hopes that by making NATO appear as a transitory phenomenon, the European security system would become more palatable to the Soviet Union."

Once before, Mr. Mitterrand disregarded the taboo on French involvement in NATO when, shortly after his election in 1981, he publicly called on West Germans to accept new NATO nuclear weapons. French concern that developments in West Germany might imperil Western security apparently persuaded Mr. Mitterrand again now to show that France did not want the demise of NATO.

Western officials hope to consolidate the alliance's immediate future by holding a summit meeting of NATO leaders before the summit session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is scheduled to take place later this year.

While Mr. Mitterrand's agreement to take part in this diplomatic initiative fell far short of a decision by France to rejoin NATO, as Britain has sought, even this modest signal of French support for NATO has strengthened the prospects for preserving a strong U.S. link to Europe, the officials agreed.

Mr. Mitterrand hedged his policy shift by emphasizing his commitment to faster political integration of the European Community, greater European autonomy in defense, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and a European confederation of democracies that might include the Soviet Union but not the United States.

French officials stressed that France had not conceded any ground in its view that the collapse of Soviet power in Eastern Europe offers an opportunity for Western Europe to become more independent of U.S. influence.

"Even if it is remodeled, NATO cannot continue as a U.S.-led club *that handles all the security issues* affecting Europeans," a French official said.

To dramatize Mr. Mitterrand's status as a Europe-minded leader and provide reassurance about strong cooperation between France and West Germany, a statement by the two countries' leaders, jointly calling on the EC to set in motion a European defense policy, was released in Paris just as Mr. Mitterrand left for talks with Mr. Bush.

But the practical impact of their meeting was that Mr. Mitterrand accepted the broad lines of the U.S. plan — announced in December by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d — for the future security arrangements in Europe. This included a remodeled but durable NATO, improved U.S. ties with a strengthened EC and a gradually increasing role for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, particularly in negotiations with the Soviet Union about European security.

Until Mr. Mitterrand spoke, the French position had been to oppose a NATO meeting, preferring instead to emphasize a stronger security role for the EC.

When the Bush administration began pressing last month for tangible allied support for NATO, Mr. Mitterrand apparently adopted the tactic of supporting the U.S. approach for the present while continuing to work for his longer-term vision of a more independent Europe.

ARMS: *Tensions Rise in Germany*

(Continued from Page 1)

cow's murky messages about what it expects from a united Germany are seen as standard Soviet negotiating tactics, setting up a hard line to make the West nervous.

"The Soviets are playing for two things, time and dignity," said a U.S. diplomat. "They have too many other problems right now to worry about how to pull out their troops in East Germany. And Gorbachev needs some way to save face. He can't say we lost Germany and we lost the Warsaw Pact and we gave it all to NATO and that's just fine."

In this view, more than anything else, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev needs a good defense against the domestic political argument over "Who lost Germany?" But some Western Europeans offer a more cautious view.

"The Soviets have quite a few cards left to play on German reunification," said Colonel Duncan. "Their troops are there and no one can do anything about that. They could well demand that in exchange for Germany being allowed to stay in NATO, all foreign forces be removed from West Germany."

Western diplomats preparing for the talks are debating how to hold Germany firmly in NATO while also giving the Soviets some breathing room.

American, British, French and West German officials have already agreed that NATO should not station troops in what was East German territory and that Soviet troops should be allowed to remain on East German bases for five to seven years.

But the diplomats plan a tougher position on nuclear forces in Germany, which they say will remain necessary as long as the Soviets still have major strategic systems aimed at the West.

There will be concessions. President George Bush has already spoken to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President François Mitterrand about scrapping the long-planned modernization of the Lance short-range nuclear missiles, most of which are now stationed in West Germany and aimed at targets in East Germany.

But the Western powers have agreed they will not accept a Soviet proposal to remove all nuclear weapons from Germany.

"This will not be an easy position to hold, because the West Germans are highly pliable now," a U.S. diplomat said. "They desperately want unification to happen quickly, and they have a big election coming up in December, so they are susceptible to Soviet manipulation."

West Germany has no nuclear weapons of its own, but NATO keeps three kinds of short-range nuclear forces in the country: nuclear artillery shells, Lance missiles and air-delivered missiles.

In the mid-1980s, the Soviet government tried to use the West German popular antipathy toward nuclear weapons to put pressure on Bonn. Hundreds of thousands of West Germans also demonstrated against the deployment of NATO cruise missiles in their country.

"It did not work," a Bonn government spokesman said. "The Soviet pressure was blunt and forceful but the government did not budge."

$1.8 Billion for Bangladesh

Reuters

PARIS — International donors have pledged aid totaling at least $1.8 billion for Bangladesh during the 1990-91 fiscal year.

HOSTAGE: *White House Calls Delay 'Smoke Screen*

(Continued from page 1)

cans should not be arrogant and waste this chance."

Mr. Bush said Thursday that the United States would not "knuckle under" to demands from kidnappers. He said that the United States had an ambassador in Damascus, Edward P. Djerejian, capable of handling any hostage release.

"Ambassador Djerejian is discussing this issue with the government of Syria," the State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said Friday. "The Syrians have said they are working toward a hostage release, hopefully by Saturday or Sunday."

■ **Release Called 'Certain'**

Youssef M. Ibrahim of The New York Times reported from Damascus:

Islamic Jihad expressed frustration Friday with what they described as U.S. unwillingness to cooperate in the release of the captives, but the group also stated that the release of one hostage was "certain" despite complications and delays.

The latest word from the kidnappers came from Mr. Mussawi.

"If someone decides to return a hostage, the other side is supposed to take the hostage," he said in a statement to The Associated Press.

Islamic Jihad postponed on Thursday its promised release of an American hostage, Jesse Turner, a 42-year-old professor, because the United States refused to meet the *kidnappers' demand to send Mr.* Kelly to Damascus.

Mr. Bush rejected the request because he said it may give the appearance that the United States was engaged in negotiations with terrorists over the hostages. The president has repeatedly vowed not to negotiate with terrorists.

Mr. Mussawi described the U.S. attitude as "arrogant cowboy b
havior." He added, however, th
although it would lead to "certain
delay and complications, "the r
lease is also certain."

The emerging complicatio
have dampened the enthusiasm e
pressed by Syrian and Iranian off
cials until Thursday night that th
hostage saga might be drawing
an end.

Syrian officials conceded th
they were disappointed that th
deadlock has set back their publ
engagement to deliver at least on
American hostage by Friday. B
they said that they were determine
to make such a release happen
the next few days.

"The prestige of Syria is i
volved," a Syrian official said.

All parties involved — Syrian
Americans, Iranians and the pr
Iranian kidnappers — continued
say that they wanted to pursue th
search for a solution.

CYPRUS: *A Jittery Checkpoint*

(Continued from Page 1)

rise in provocative acts by Greek and Turkish forces, who face each other across an island-long buffer zone patrolled by UN forces, according to the Canadian UN troop commander, Major General Clive Milner.

Such acts, he says, range from attempts at extending fortified positions into the zone to soldiers baring their backsides at the opposing force from observation posts.

The talks in New York broke down after the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, refused to negotiate unless Cyprus's president, George Vassiliou, recognized him as head of a equal state.

In an interview in Nicosia, Mr. Denktash accused Mr. Vassiliou and the United Nations of gambling that he would not dare sabotage negotiations by rejecting their loose reunification plan.

"But I did," he said.

Mr. Denktash is moving to exploit the breakdown to strengthen his political position at home. He has resigned as president and called elections for Sunday, in which he is running as an independent.

The Greeks, he said, "must recognize us as an equal people before we join a federation." He also has presented Oscar Camilion, the UN mediator in Cyprus, with a list of concessions he wants from Mr. Vassiliou before starting talks.

Those include ending the Greek Cypriots' successful campaign to deny Turkish Cyprus such normal trappings of statehood as landing rights for its passenger aircraft in foreign countries, and membership in international bodies.

Mr. Denktash's tough stand is widely expected to win him another presidential term. But it may not be enough to save his governing National Unity Party from defeat by the opposition Democratic Struggle Party in legislative elections that follow on May 6.

GUN:
Iraq Cargo Seize

(Continued from Page 1)

factory near Birmingham, centr
England, on March 15.]

The state-controlled Athe
News Agency identified the truck
driver as Paul Ashworth, 25,
Northampton, England.

The agency's description of t
main pipe appeared to substantia
earlier charges by Western gover
ments that Iraq was preparing
"supergun" with a massive barr
capable of bombarding Israel ar
Iran.

It said the tube was 5.52 mete
(17 feet, 10 inches) long, had a
outside diameter of 132 centim
ters, an interior diameter of 82 ce
timeters, and had internal rifling.

The tube was declared in cu
toms as "oil drilling machinery" f
delivery to the Iraqi Ministry
Industry.

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Jacques de Larosière, Governor, Banque de France
David McKinney, President, IBM Europe, France
Thomas M T Niles, US Ambassador to the European Commission
Hisashi Owada, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan
The Rt Hon David Owen, MP, Leader, SDP, UK
Sir Michael Palliser, Chairman, Samuel Montagu & Co Ltd, UK
Vasso Papandreou, Commissioner for Industrial Relations and Social Affairs, EC
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ART

Kees van Dongen: Playful Kitsch and Sensual Images

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune



Self-portrait as Neptune (detail).

PARIS — In his lifetime, and since his death, Kees van Dongen (1877-1968), has too often and too easily been relegated to the flashy demi-monde of art. "Painter of the Lido," was Louis Aragon's term of dismissal in 1935. An exhibition at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris proposes to revise this assessment and demonstrate the artist's true worth.

Van Dongen, whose father ran a modest salt-processing operation in the lonely polders outside Rotterdam, came to Paris at the age of 20, an ambitious, talented, roisterous youth who earned his living wrestling in fairs and was first classified among the Fauves.

The soon drew attention as a result of the dense, highly charged eroticism of his nudes and even of his portraits. The extreme color of the colors made his subjects appear disturbingly present, while the heightening of sexual signals (enlarged eyes, lips, breasts and hips) somehow seemed to blur the borders between art and life — the paintings seemed actively to be advising the viewer to seize the day.

As early as 1908, Guillaume Apollinaire rose savaging van Dongen because his art was, in his view, "unchaste." Momentarily, one stands amazed: Could this have been the same Apollinaire who wrote salacious little novels with cheerfully explicit, eminently memorable titles? It could indeed. And Dongen, by contrast, did he choose to present as the very model of chaste modernity? Well, virtually Marie Laurencin. It must be said in Dongen's defense that he was sleeping with Laurencin at the time. Ten years later, his amorous loyalties having shifted, he was once more praising the Dutch painter.

But the criticism ("unchaste" . . . "vulgar" . . . "prostitutor of his talent") did touch upon an ambiguity that is part of van Dongen's approach. He had his own way of mixing life and art. Matisse related that in their youthful days the owner of the Moulin de la Galette had invited artists to come over and paint on the premises. "Van Dongen was prodigious," he recalled with a touch of envy. "He ran after the dancing-girls and drew them at the same time."

INDEED, van Dongen's dominant theme and passion has always been women — or should one say Woman? And in his treatment, he always made his subject more explicit, more sensual and sexual than other artists.

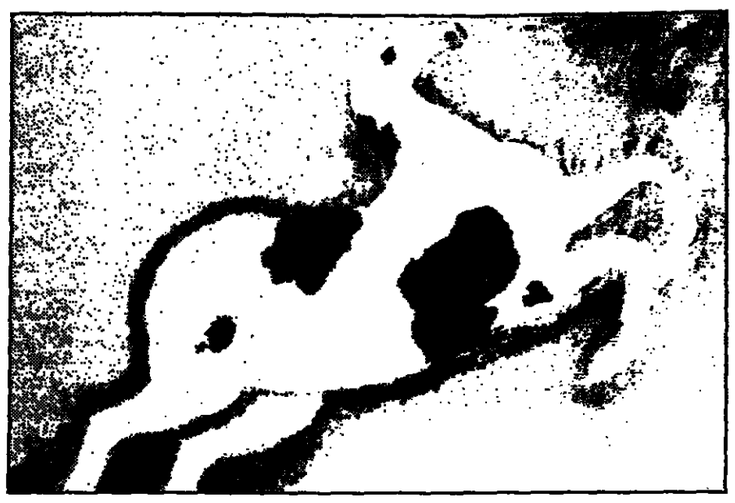
Matisse is in fact a good foil. The women he painted at that time are graceful, chaste and carefully depilated. They dance around like swans or recline like cats. Not so van Dongen's. As one critic observed, many of them seem quite insatiably to be crying out, "Encore!"

In 1913, in fact, one of van Dongen's paintings was taken down by the police. It represented a standing nude, in honey-colored stockings, lifting a flowered shawl with a gracefully extended arm, to unveil the fullness of her forms. Doves fly about her head while at her feet crouches a dark, supplant old man.

Van Dongen actually honored a tradition of sorts (Toulouse-Lautrec, for instance), by painting mainly prostitutes and stressing their most hieratic attributes. This trait leads Pierre Schneider, in his book on Matisse, to observe, in an apparent paradox, that van Dongen is "a painter of icons." And he adds, with aphoristic acuteness: "It is color that awakens Byzantium that lies dormant within Pigalle."

Van Dongen was a sociable fellow, both by inclination and by ambition. He loved parties, disguises and, despite his earlier anarchistic penchants, enjoyed the company of fashionable people. His wife and daughter happened to be in the Netherlands at the outbreak of World War I, and van Dongen began living with Jasmy Jacobs, a woman who earned her living in the realm of fashion and who introduced the painter to society. As a result of this new social situation, many of the artist's later paintings play up to the clichés of fashion, depicting society ladies in a style that calls to mind a cruder remake of portraits by Sargent or Boldini.







A sampling from Paris retrospective on van Dongen: left, "La Lecture" (1911) (top) and "La chimère-pie" (1895); above, Jasmy Jacob, 1919.

In later years he was, in fact, at ease in the world, and his painting lost much of the intensity that it acquires only when a painter is driven by something and is perpetually restoring his balance by way of his art. There is no denying that most of later works have neither the intensity nor the quality of the earlier paintings.

But the earlier paintings remain — and they are impressive and irresistible. And sometimes, too, van Dongen knows how to bring in a touch of humor or of playful kitsch. A painting dated 1911 ("La lecture") shows an elegant woman reading Rabelais, that Gallic apologist of sensual indulgence, while a black cat looks at the viewer and winks. And who else could have brought off a painting like "Tango," which shows an amorous nude woman, in stockings and high heels, dancing with an enterprising winged figure wearing a tuxedo and — high heels?

Van Dongen died in comfortable circumstances in the south of France, at the age of 91, after overcoming the temporary disgrace of having participated in an official trip to Nazi Germany during the war. Van Dongen had been on friendly terms with Arno Breker, the "official" sculptor of the Nazis, before the war. Indifferent to political matters and attracted, his critics say, by wealth and power, he failed to realize the impact this trip could have on public opinion.

But his talent was real and it was precocious. He was only 18 when he painted his fetish painting, ("La chimère-pie)" a work he always kept in his studio. It represents a bounding pied horse — the artist's totem and alter ego. Full of enthusiasm, eros and poetic vision, it symbolizes the best of what we still admire in the artist's work.

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New Delhi, Newest Boomtown for Artists

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

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Almost weekly, private galleries open in shopping areas, around cultural complexes and in homes, giving contemporary Indian painters, sculptors and photographers more exposure than they have ever enjoyed in modern India.

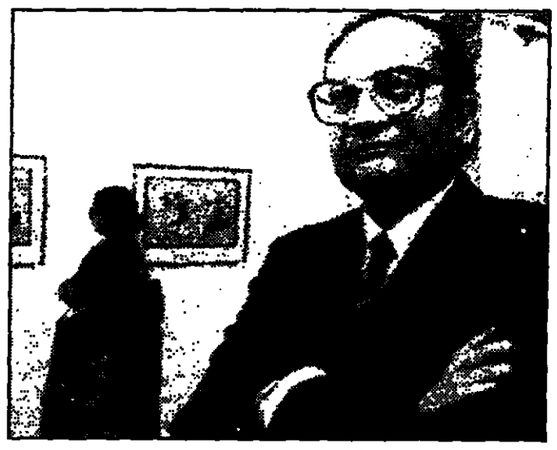
Artists are working in every medium from terra-cotta, an ancient material now being revived in contemporary ways, to graphics.

In acrylic and oils, nearly all styles are represented, with many painters drawing on Indian themes, several gallery directors say.

Not all the work is good, and not all the new galleries will survive. But until the winnowing starts, a foreign or Indian buyer has a lot to choose from, at prices that begin under $200.

The art market is fueled by an expanding Indian middle class with money to invest and a new awareness of interior design in a country largely indifferent to aesthetics in offices and homes. This makes the art boom a subject of controversy.

"To some, this may seem to mean an increase in opportunities for artists," said Satish Gujral, a leading painter and architect who remembers when New Delhi had only one "gallery," in the corner of a picture framer's shop. "To me it symbolizes only a fashion."



Kenn Sakellariou/The New York Times

Sidheshwar Dayal in his newly opened L.T.G. Gallery.

"The growth of commercial galleries will commercialize art," he said in an interview at his home, a virtual museum of Indian crafts and his own murals and other contemporary works. "It will damage more than develop art."

"Today students coming out of school, with no time to gain experience, no time to develop, no time to mature, will be getting buyers," said Gujral, whose work was influenced by his experiences during the Muslim-Hindu massacres in 1947 and by a period spent in Mexico.

"When you start selling without maturing, the result is that you start painting what sells."

Roshen Alkazi, director of Art Heritage, a 12-year-old gallery that many consider the city's best, disagrees.

"Commercialization?" she asked. "I don't know what that means. There will always be people selling landscapes or pictures of gods and goddesses. It takes all types to make a metropolis. To me, it is a very healthy sign that more galleries are opening. The more people who buy art, the better."

Alkazi, who with her husband, Ebrahim, opened the Center for International Contemporary Art in New York two years ago, says a more cosmopolitan Indian middle class now wants works of art for homes and corporate offices. Museums are also buying newer pieces.

Serious collectors are beginning to emerge. Four decades ago, foreigners bought almost all the art sold here, artists and gallery directors say. Now more than 95 percent of the customers are Indian.

Alkazi says art education is an important part of her job. She devises courses for critics, a new profession in New Delhi, and asks artists whose work she displays to come to the gallery a few hours each day to meet browsers and potential buyers.

The newly rich may make mistakes, but there is an eagerness to learn. "A general awareness of the arts as part of life is growing," said Sidheshwar Dayal, who opened the L.T.G. Gallery this year in a spare room of the Little Theater Group building.

"The role of the gallery is very important now," Dayal said. "Artists like galleries to display their work before selling it. They need this exposure."

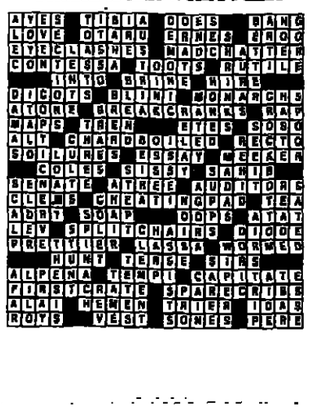
ACROSS

1 New Zealand native
6 J. F. Cooper subject
11 Off the mark
16 Out of breath
17 Namibia's game preserve
19 Grow together
21 — million
22 Polluted waters at Port Said?
24 Draw forth
25 Bedouin's workout?
26 Start of a Hardy title
27 Lump of earth
28 Town near Steubenville, Ohio
29 Boot bottom
30 Corn or verse preceder
31 TV's Donahue
32 Bu. or pk.
34 To, to Burns
36 East Indian sailor
38 Yamamal's kin
39 N.L. M.V.P.: 1952
42 Pou — (vantage point)
45 Donne's geographical error?
49 Fairy-tale sign-off
51 Certain lodge members
52 Apt. house, e.g.
53 Lasso
54 Methuselah's claim to fame
56 Kindergartner
57 Coal scuttle
58 Alfonse's polite ami
59 Valentino?
65 He played Ashley
66 Violinist Bull
67 Moscow square
68 Toastmasters, for short
69 Sierra Nevada resort
70 Beersheba's region
72 Be philanthropic
74 — Yisrael (Palestine)
75 Title for an aged Islamic rancher?
79 Rembrandt's last name
80 Bunsen, for one
82 Function
83 Numbers each leaf or page
85 TV's Beadroom
86 Swift Atl. plane
87 Decant
89 Cube root of eight
90 Opposite of wax
93 Cover story
97 He wrote "The Gremlins"
98 Noted Indian diplomat
99 Mideast mecca for star-gazers?
103 Trudges
105 Persian Gulf diet observers?
106 Orbital high point
107 Voted in
108 Tribute
109 Ind. hoopsters
110 Tire imprint
111 Natives of Ecbatana, e.g.
112 Some collars

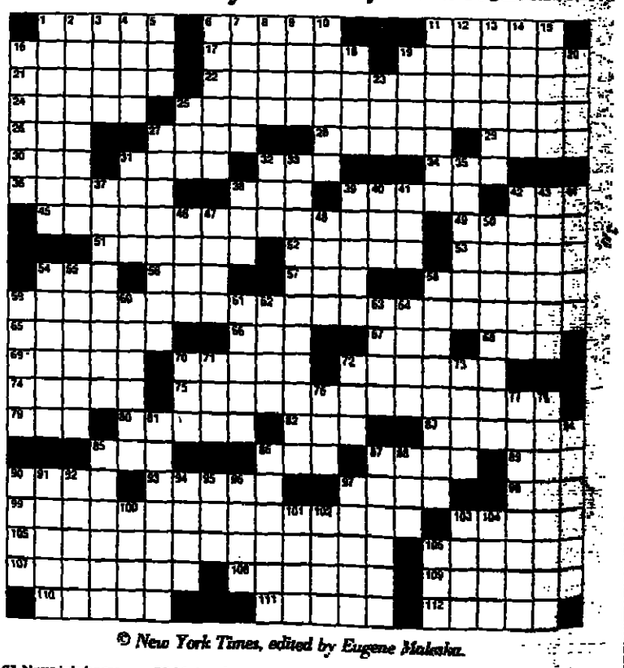
DOWN

1 Philippine island
2 Artery disorder
3 Of a verse form
4 Coty or Clair
5 G. & S. princess
6 Fuel for a lorry
7 "— to Be You," 1924 song
8 Leopold's co-defendant
9 Bone: Comb. form
10 "— in the Hat": Seuss
11 Needle-shaped
12 DCL doubled
13 "Not for these — / The song . . .": Wordsworth
14 Peeling, in Ferrara
15 Writer Germaine de —
16 Sad
18 Wonderstruck
19 City on the Garonne
20 Ultimatum word
23 Tool for Bunyan
25 Common Muslim name
27 "Death on the Nile" author
31 Ill. coal city
32 Jackie's second
33 Impish
35 Noah's landfall
37 Where Arabian knights park their steeds?
38 Nanny has three
39 Saharan sights
40 Plus
41 Widmark's first film role
42 Radio annoyance
43 Grand — (Western range)
44 Chimp's cousin
46 Presently
47 Aardvark's diet
48 Peek
50 "Call me —" (drowning Arab's cry?)
54 Tired, in poesy
55 A land of plenty
58 Terrible: Slang
59 Do tailoring
60 Granada gala
61 Navajo's home
62 Sch. before jr. high
63 Gator's kin
64 Comedian Jay
70 Nope
71 Estonian river
72 A.E.S. defeater
73 Son of Odin
76 D-day craft
77 Four-fifths of the atmosphere
78 Metronly ladies
81 Grand — Ruler (B.P.O.E. bigwig)
84 Winos
85 Threat
86 "Cheers," e.g.
87 Brief respites
88 Electrical unit
90 "Finnegans —": Joyce
91 No longer a minor
92 More trendy
94 De — ("Green Pastures" role)
95 Balin or Claire
96 Alcott girl
97 Requiem
100 Mideast hotel
101 Alas!
102 Scan the print
103 Tiff
104 Like a crazy bombre
106 Rue Morgue murderer

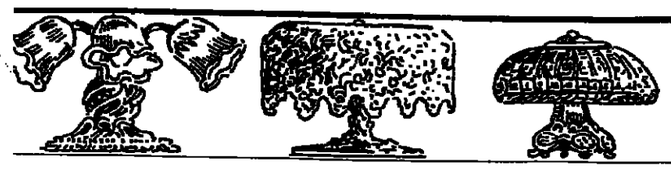
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



Mideast Monkeyshines By Maura B. Jacobson



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.



Upbeat Buyers in Downmarket Sales

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — While speculation leads to a slowdown and occasional failure to sell in the upper end of the market, the bottom end continues to thrive and expand. Eagerness to buy has never been so intense nor so widespread. Where left to its own devices, the market simply does not have problems.

This could be verified across the board on Thursday in some of those sales that are so

SOUREN MELIKIAN

modest and unpretentious that they rarely get any attention. At Christie's South Kensington, the firm's lesser branch at 85 Old Brompton Road, the subject was "Oriental Ceramics and Works of Art," as it is every other Thursday. This can describe anything produced in the Far East, India, the Himalayan areas, Iran, Turkey or the Arab world that at Christie's main branch considers to be beneath its dignity. In the auction world, dignity is assessed in cash. If considered to be worth less than £400 ($650), works of art are ruthlessly sent off to South Kensington. Such categorization leaves room for immense diversity and quality.

In the early part of Thursday's sale there was a motley assortment of Far Eastern bronzes. These are the sales in which one can find examples of the academic bronze sculpture that sprang up in Japan when the country opened up to the West, in the late 19th century, and started producing bronze figures halfway between European realism and their own tradition.

A fisherman carrying a basket of fish offered a typical instance. Very well cast, this piece is "signed," as the catalogue entry perfunctorily notes without bothering to say by whom. You don't have time to consult an authority who can read Japanese when you enter a piece in the £250 league. This fisherman eventually sold for £286. It will be left to the dealer who bagged it to dig further into the question of authorship.

Another broad category often represented in such sales is Chinese bronze vessels made from the 14th century on. This is a gray area in which little research has been done. For the time being, dating is problematic, which keeps prices down.

Another reason for low prices is the low esteem in which such bronzes are held. This is because they incorporate a strong revivalist element due to the passionate interest that the Chinese literati displayed, as early as the Song period (11th to 13th century), toward excavated bronzes from ancient China, mostly Shang. The 12th- and 11th-century B.C. motifs were then copied and interpreted, just as the Italian Renaissance copied and interpreted Greek antiquity. But in the eyes of European collectors of Chinese art, this was not, and in the main still is not, worth looking at.

CATALOGUED in the vaguest terms and not much admired, such vessels generally sell for a few hundred dollars and unpredictably. On Thursday, there was an unusual beaker with dragon-shaped handles and four figures of "immortals" cast in low relief. The catalogue put it in the "Yuan/Early Ming" period, meaning roughly anywhere from the mid-13th to the mid-15th century. The vessel went for £330.

A tripod vessel, "probably 17th century," followed and sold for the same amount. A third vessel of oval section, with a revivalist decoration of very fine quality and a good brown patination, shot up to £825, even though it carried the same estimate as the other two pieces. A still bigger surprise came with a large gilt bronze vase of baluster shape. Dragon heads in high relief projected from the neck, spitting out loops that serve as handles. Taotie (mythical beasts of feline appearance) masks of Shang inspiration are cast on all four facets of the body, which is of square section. This is seen as pure kitsch by traditional collectors of Chinese art and would have been unsalable at almost any price until very recently, hence the low £100-£200 estimate given by Christie's for the 14½-inch (37-centimeter) vase. A couple of determined buyers had to bid up to £1,210 to get it, fighting to the finish with a dealer who is probably building up his stock for some future exhibition.

They had better luck with the next piece they wanted, a revivalist interpretation of a 12th- to 11th-century B.C. type known as "ding." The rectangular vessel, possibly of the 15th or 16th century, cost them £330, well within the estimated £250-£400 bracket. Their fierce competitor passed on that one.



This 17th-century Chinese vase sold for a surprising £1,210 at Christie's.

Much the same eagerness to buy could be observed that morning at Christie's main location in St. James's, in a sale of prints of all periods. There were two very different parts to the auction. Old Masters, particularly those with the greatest names — Dürer, Rembrandt — were mostly represented by impressions that international collectors would not glance at twice. They were either trimmed right up to the plate marks, leaving no margins, or they suffered from foxing (rust stains), creasing, small tears and various repairs, or they were later impressions. In short, the stamp collectors' criteria that prevail in this field with regard to condition placed them in the lowliest category. Those who were buying them did so for pleasure or, if they were dealers, did so for clients who neither wish to emulate museums nor to "invest." There could be no better test of the market at its most spontaneous.

Here again, as with the downmarket "Oriental" bronzes, the mood was buoyant. I arrived from Christie's South Kensington as the last of the Rembrandts were being disposed of. A good impression of Albrecht Dürer's "St. Jerome in His Study," of 1514, had just sold for £7,700, far above the high estimate of £3,000. The craving for the great Dutch master appeared to be boundless. "Christ Healing the Sick," a famous plate, was represented by an etching of the second and final state executed around 1649. The caveats in the detailed condition report in the caption — "a small made-up area at the upper left corner, another in the background to the left of Christ's head" — make it sound like a hopeless wreck even if very little of it leaps to the layman's naked eye. The estimate was £2,000-£3,000 and in the event the print sold for £110,000.

Not all the Rembrandts fared as well, if only because some prints were in even worse condition without being quite as famous and desirable — "The Angel Appearing to the Shepherds" sold for £990, 10 percent below the low estimate. There were hardly any failures, however.



Dürer's "St. Jerome in His Study" (1514) fetched £7,700 in London sale.

INTERPRETIVE prints, unsalable a few years ago, found favor with the public too. The "Seven Planetary Gods" after H. Goltzius done by Jan Saenredam (1565-1607) sold for £1,650, and "The Four Elements" after W. Buytewech etched by Jan van de Velde II (1593-1641) went for £1,210. Indeed, buyers seemed prepared to wax enthusiastic, no matter over what school. Piranesi's etching of the Piazza Navona with the church of Sant'Agnese on the left, from his famous "Views of Rome," tripled the high estimate at £2,530. By the end of the sale, Old Master prints had realized £123,508, leaving only 5.5 percent of the total in value unsold.

Characteristically, the Modern and Contemporary Master prints did not do quite so well. Far better preserved, sometimes perfect, but not quite so rare, they too were in high demand. But they had a tendency to sell on the low estimate, from Sybil Andrews's remarkable "Market Day" (£1,320) to David Hockney's "Sun" (£13,200), a lithograph printed in colors in 1973. Sales rose to £146,575, but 16 percent of the gross total was bought in. Estimates here had been pushed too high, as is the case these days with Modern and Contemporary paintings.

No doubt about it: The market has never had it so good. But it would take just that little bit of extra speculative fiddling with reserve prices to run it down.

The Man Behind the Getty's Spending and Getting

By John Russell
New York Times Service

THE most envied man in the American museum world is probably George Goldner, curator of paintings and drawings at the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California. His mandate in both departments is to hunt down the best and buy it.

Proposed purchases are discussed every two months with the museum's director, John J. Walsh Jr. — George is wonderful at passing the ammunition," said Walsh the other day — and they have to be approved by the museum's trustees. But to a degree rarely rivaled by any other curator, either in the United States or anywhere else, Goldner's is a very happy situation.

During the last 12 months the Getty has bought at Christie's a portrait of a young man by Jacopo Pontormo for $35.2 million, Manet's "Rue Mosnier Bedecked With Flags" for $26.4 million, and an allegorical painting of a man and a woman now thought to represent Vertumnus and Pomona, by Dosso Dossi, for $4.07 million. It bought a Renoir called "La Promenade" for $17.3 million from Sotheby's, and last month it bought, by private negotiation, the "Irises" by Vincent van Gogh that had been knocked down for $53.9 million at Sotheby's in 1987 but was never paid for and eventually came back on the market (though not at auction).

From this list, and although the negotiated price of the "Irises" remains confidential, it is clear that on these five paintings alone the Getty has spent well over $100 million since Goldner took over his dual duties. (He began to buy drawings for the museum in 1981, took over as acting curator of paintings in March 1989, and was confirmed in that office on Jan. 1, 1990.)

But if we also consider that since January 1989 the Getty has bought drawings by Jacopo Bassano, Honoré Daumier, Albrecht Dürer, James Ensor, Francesco Guardi, G.F. Barbieri (known as Guercino), J.A.D. Ingres, Francesco Primaticcio, Georges Seurat, Jacopo Tintoretto and others, it will be evident that in neither of his departments is Goldner dragging his feet. Both in the auction room and in private, he has doubtless lived through knuckle-whitening moments when this or that competitor came near to wresting a prize away from him. But, in general, what he goes after, he gets.



Jonathan Player/The New York Times

Goldner goes for "the greatest things that are to be had."

And what does he go after? The highest quality, above all. "If I could get 25 great paintings over the next 10 or so years, I'd be pleased," he said the other day. "There are two ways, broadly speaking, in which you can build what is still basically a new museum. You can cover the ground as widely as possible, or you can go for the very best in whatever field it presents itself. The first solution leads to a lowering of the general quality. The second gives the visitor a heightened and intensified experience. Since we put van Gogh's 'Irises' on the wall, the whole museum has a different feeling."

"George knows how to seize his chances," Walsh said last week. "It takes an overreaching gall to push so hard, but the key to George Goldner is his tireless cultivation of every possible source. He goes everywhere. When he's right here, he's always on the telephone. He's a realist about what money will buy today, but he has a vision about the Getty — that it needs the greatest things that are to be had."

There was nothing in Goldner's early career to indicate that he would emerge in his middle 40s as one of the most powerful members of his profession. A graduate of Columbia and Princeton, he took fire, along with so many others, from the art-history lectures of Meyer Shapiro in Columbia's McMillan Theater. He taught at the State University in Albany and Occidental College in Los Angeles. But when he joined the staff of the Getty Museum in 1979, it was not as a high-flying curator but as head of the photo archives. In a windowless basement in the Getty Museum, he oversaw the sticking of photographs onto pieces of white card.

At that time, the Getty Museum did not have a department of drawings. But Goldner believed that it would be possible to build up with reasonable dispatch a collection of drawings that would do honor to the museum. His idea found provisional favor, and in 1981 the project got under way with the purchase of a drawing by Rembrandt of Cleopatra, seen naked with a snake. By the end of 1982, drawings by Bernini, Fragonard, Goya, El Greco, Ingres, Claude Lorrain, Raphael and Rubens had joined the Rembrandt.

When Walsh became director, in 1983, he recommended that a department of drawings should be formally set up with Goldner as its curator. In the following year, a gallery was built for the exhibition of drawings.

"I had a grand design" — so Goldner remembers it now — "of a collection of around 500 drawings that would document the history of drawing in Europe. It would show what was done and how it developed and why it was done. At first I tried not to let reality intrude too directly. If I had dared even to think of what was already in the British Museum or the Louvre when I began to buy drawings, I'd have had to give up.

"When we had got some good drawings together, and people began to think of the Getty as a menace to other museums, I went to see the chief curator of drawings in the Louvre. 'How many drawings do you have?' she said. 'Eighty,' I said. 'Well, we have around 80,000,' she said, 'so I don't exactly feel threatened.'"

Today, the Getty's collection of drawings numbers 300. Some of them are by the greatest names and cost a corresponding amount of money. Some of them are by people like Frans Crabbe van Espleghem, Innocenzo da Imola and Krel Skreta, of whom only the specialist has heard.

"The thing about a collection of drawings," Goldner says, "is that no matter how many you have there's always another one that you feel you can't do without. Even if you had 52 Raphaels, let's say, somewhere there's a 53d one that will pull the whole thing together. I'm very proud of the Dürer 'Stag Beetle' that we got in 1983, and of the study of 'The Good Thief' that came in the same year, but the Dürer design for a signet ring that we found in 1989 gives depth and perspective to the other two, and to our sense of Dürer himself."

Buying great paintings is, on the whole, a very different matter. When they come up at auction, as they often do now, there is a blaze of publicity. People react to the seven or eight figures that will make up the final price as rabbit reacts to weasel.

"It's absurd, really," Goldner said. "When I bought the Raphael drawing at the Chatsworth sale, people stood in line to pat me on the back. But when I got together a group of early German drawings, one by one, and was really rather proud of them, nobody noticed."

Goldner said recently that when he first got his job he asked Sir John Pope-Hennessy, probably the foremost art historian of his day, for advice. "Buy boldly!" said Sir John. "Never be afraid! And if your successors don't like what you bought and take it down from the wall — well, so be it."

FOR SALE / SOLD

Rare Rembrandt: One of the last fifty Rembrandt paintings in private hands will be sold in New York on May 31 and is expected to break the $10.4 million record set for a work in 1986. A Christie's spokesman said the painting, "St. Peter in Prison," signed and dated 1631, had been consigned to sale by an unidentified private collector. It is included in the definitive catalogue of the artist's work by the Rembrandt Research Committee, which in recent years has branded many "Rembrandts" as the work of lesser artists.

Silver Centerpiece: A 17th-century Sicilian table fountain sold in New York for $2 million, an auction record for a piece of silver, Christie's announced. The 22-inch (56-centimeter) two-tiered centerpiece, crafted in 1670 by Giuseppe d'Angelo of Messina, was bought by a London silver dealer identified as Armitage, said Doris Athineos, a Christie's spokeswoman, who did not reveal the seller's name. The piece was auctioned for $1,500 in 1947 from the estate of J.P. Morgan.

Hendrix's Woodstock Guitar: The white Fender Stratocaster that Jimi Hendrix played at the 1969 Woodstock festival is expected to fetch as much as £70,000 ($115,000) at a London auction next week. Hendrix, who died of a drug overdose in 1970, had given the guitar to his drummer, Mitch Mitchell. Because of the "prohibitive" insurance cost, Mitchell decided to part with it. He plans to give the proceeds of the sale to his daughter. The guitar will be the star attraction of an auction of celebrity memorabilia that includes a cream jumpsuit worn by Elvis Presley in Las Vegas, starting price £25,000, and two of Marilyn Monroe's evening gowns.

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Wednesday, April 25
Room 11 at 2 p.m. EXQUISITE 18th, 19th & 20th C. CHINESE SNUFF-BOXES. Me MILLON-JUTHEAU. 14, rue Drouot, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 47.70.00.45. Fax: (1) 48.00.04.10.

Friday, April 27
Room 3 at 2 p.m. IMPORTANT JEWELRY. Me LABAT-THIERRY. 10, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48.24.70.18. Fax: (1) 42.46.74.38.

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NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on Page 17)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 12

Amerrn Humlnd Intl MassLP pf | AtlRich 3pr IntlMnCh OregonSti | Briggs Strat LifetimeCo s PPG Ind | CooperTire Lowes PlumCreekP

NEW LOWS 96

AAR Cp | ACMInco | AM Intl | ANR 212pf
AetnaLife | AmFamily | Amrcalnc | Amsouthcp
Anthony s | Armcolnc | Asarco Inc | Bethlm
BkBoston | BkBos adj pf | BkBos adj pf | Bethlm Hwtr
CessnaWid | CenturyTel | Chiqta pfC | CitiCo pfC
Comw Edis | CwE 142pf | Conseol | ConvHld wt
Comwlnlk | DtnCred | CrossAsv pf | CrossAsv pf
DaytonPwr | Deltona Co | DiamndShOf | Eastmk
ElPasoRtn n | Equimark | Esmk 2pf | Esmk 2pf
FedPap 287p | FstNICp adj p | FstMiss Co | FstPaePfd
VIGF Corp | Genmett | GemiCap | FloatPnt
GaPacInf | GraceCo | GraceEqy n | GenDefNl
Hanson n | Horsham n | Hydraulic | GtASIk
Irishlow n | Jekorto n | LincNtFd | InterNet
Loolcas | Mcpower | Meredith | Luken Ind
Mastek | Monaco LP | NL Ind | MesaLP pf
NuvmMuAdv n | NuvmMuOp n | PennCtrl | NewGermny n
PrimMtrLf | SL Indust | SnyderOil n | PremrkR
SnyderOil n | Sovran | SpmMnt | SoSnCp
StdMcLP | StoneCont | Syms Cp | TCF Fin
Tandy | Telefonix | TemplnGb | TexasTech
TritonGp | TrlenEngy | TycomEP | TransTech
UnCarbide | USLIFE Cp | WICOR | USFG Alasf
WellsF adj p | Westvaco | WilmsCo pf | WmarkH
| | | Wynnsfd n

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 8

AmTr-am prm Pertec | BowlAmer SalFT Plnwt | GrahamFld Scantlin n | Hastfrd Wt WstDigital

NEW LOWS 32

AmTr-dow sc SoamCo | AmTr-dd sc s Brascan s | B&H Mar Sushine | BaldwinTch s OilNorco
CentryComm s FalconCbl | Brascan n ChemexCo | CoastOil CoastStat | CruiseAmer GtNCapMtg
HartfEntmnt OmegaUtyPr | MarSel PacEuro n | NLP Tmnc PenobScot | NrCarbo s PhilLpDis
RIEstSec TSF Comm n | RealTmco TelesphOpts | SnecRsc TransctsCo A | Sonatrx USP RE

FREQUENCY RATE

INTEREST RATES

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

Herald International Tribune.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

** SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 21-22, 1990

ECONOMIC SCENE

Rise in U.S. Savings Rate May Be Statistical Fluke

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Economists lately had been cheered by calculations that America's stubbornly low savings rate had taken a significant jump in 1989 — a figure closely watched as a measure of the United States's ability to finance its investments. But new information from the Commerce Department indicates that the big jump might not have occurred after all.

The changing view of the savings rate is the result of more complete payroll information indicating that wages and salaries earned by Americans in 1989 had been overstated by some $50 billion — or about 2.5 percent. Information from income tax data also suggests the earlier wage and salary numbers were inflated.

U.S. saving has not been large enough to meet investment needs.

Since personal saving is not measured directly, but calculated by subtracting what is spent on consumption from workers' take-home pay, lowering the estimate for income by $50 billion would lower the amount saved by the same amount.

The savings figures will not be officially revised until all of the estimates for the gross national product and national income are updated in July. If there are no other adjustments to the income and spending figures other than the $50 billion change, the personal savings rate for 1989 would come in at about 4.2 percent — the same as the year before.

In recent years, U.S. personal and business savings has not been large enough to cover U.S. investment needs and the federal budget deficit.

As a result, the United States has had to rely on foreign loans and investment to make up the difference, becoming in the process the world's largest debtor nation.

In making its initial calculations about the U.S. savings rate each year, the Commerce Department relies on information about wage and salary payments from a monthly survey of payrolls at nearly 300,000 businesses conducted by state agencies. Since the information comes from only a sample of firms rather than all of them, department statisticians must use the data as a base from which to come up with an estimate for all payrolls.

LAST YEAR, that extrapolation apparently worked less well than usual, Commerce Department officials said. One problem was that the payroll data do not include bonuses. When bonus payments to workers in the securities industry and to commodity brokers unexpectedly fell sharply last year, total wage and salary payments turned out to be overestimated.

The fact that there were 53 Fridays in 1988 rather than 52 — Friday is the most common payday for Americans — also threw off the extrapolation last year.

A more complete picture about payroll employment, hourly earnings and hours worked gradually emerges as virtually all employers file detailed forms in connection with their federal unemployment-insurance tax payments.

Information from that source, now available for the first three quarters of last year, shows the $50 billion overestimate, the officials said.

U.S. Retailers Agree to Reporting Date

Representatives of America's largest retailers have agreed to disclose their monthly sales on the same date each month to overcome the confusion created because of differences in some company's financial years, The New York Times reported from New York.

Jack Schultz, the president of the National Retail Federation's retail services division, said that industry members met Thursday at the federation's headquarters in Manhattan and reached agreement on common reporting dates for the rest of the 1990 financial year.

The new schedule on monthly sales data will go into effect with data reporting on May 7 of April sales.

Nigeria To Cut Payments

Interest Halt Set On Debt to Banks

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Nigerian government has notified its commercial creditor banks that it will unilaterally cut interest payments on some of its debt on May 1, banking sources said Friday.

The country owes commercial banks about $5.4 billion, out of a total external debt of $29 billion.

Nigeria would technically be in default of its loan agreements if it goes ahead with the cuts. A spokesman at the Nigerian High Commission in London, who refused to identify himself, said he was not aware of the notification.

Some bankers speculated that the recent sharp decline in oil prices prompted Nigeria's decision, but others noted that Nigeria demanded sharply lower interest rates at meetings with bankers in London on March 19 and 20, before oil prices began to slide.

World oil prices have fallen more than $2 per barrel in the past two weeks.

Nigeria's current crude production is estimated around 1.8 million barrels a day, 200,000 barrels a day higher than its OPEC quota. The quota is the fifth largest in the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The banking sources, who demanded anonymity, said Nigeria's central bank sent a telex to its lead banks last week which said that it would maintain its interest payments in April but make reduced payments thereafter.

Bankers said Nigeria had not specified the interest rates it wants. However, in talks with a 10-bank steering committee at the March meetings, Nigerian government officials asked for interest to be fixed at 3 percent annually over 30 years.

Bankers rejected the request. Nigeria pays about 9.5 percent annual interest on its bank debt.

Banking sources said it was too soon to say what the long-term implications were of Nigeria's move. They added that the banks had not received sufficient information from Lagos to explain the action.

Some bankers said they expected a strong backlash from creditors. They said they were mystified by the move, given Nigeria's difficulty in securing concessions from the Paris Club. The club, a government-to-government debt-rescheduling body, has power over the bulk of Nigeria's external debt.

The country owes nearly half of its total debt to Paris Club member governments and has pressed on several occasions for write-offs and softer repayment terms.

Friday's action was foreshadowed at the beginning of the year when Nigeria's military leader, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, said the country's level of debt-service payments was unsustainable and that long-term debt relief would be sought from creditor banks.

Nigeria has also called for the establishment of an international body under the sponsorship of the International Monetary Fund to buy back the debt that African countries owe to commercial banks. No action has been taken on the initiative, however.

Seoul Retools as Exports Fall

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — A senior economic official recalls hearing laughter when he told U.S. trade negotiators that South Korea might post a balance-of-payments deficit this year.

The mirth was understandable. From 1986 until this year, South Korea racked up a $34 billion surplus in its balance of payments, much of it as a result of exports to the United States.

As Hyundai Motor Co.'s fast-selling Excels filled American streets, South Korea seemed on its way to becoming another Japan, another dynamic nation of wide surpluses and closed markets.

But something happened on the way to the bank. South Korea now is running a deficit — a provisional $645 million in its balance of payments for the first two months of this year — and government officials insist that the days of supercharged surpluses and double-digit growth are over.

While some observers see the current setback as a trial before yet-stronger export growth, these officials gloomily say that the magic of South Korea's economic miracle has worn off as the nation suddenly fights for its life in the world's competitive markets.

"What we are seeing right now is a deterioration in our growth, balance of payments and inflation," said Koo Bohn Young, a senior presidential economic adviser who believes it is an illusion for outsiders to view South Korea as another Japan.

Mr. Koo uses the car industry as a symbol of South Korea's troubles. Once-mighty Hyundai saw its U.S. car exports drop more than 50 percent last year, and Mr. Koo worries about the unthinkable — that the country's flagship automaker could be driven out of the U.S. market.

Rather than cars or televisions, alarmism seems to be South Korea's main export these days President Roh Tae Woo replaced his top economic ministers and advisers last month, appointing a new team that announced the economy had "lost much of its vigor" and vowed to crack the whip behind lazy executives and argumentative workers.

Consumption of imported goods, encouraged during the surplus years, is shameful and immoral once again. Local groups portray the smoking of foreign cigarettes as economic treason.

The government reportedly has even taken the step of once more sharply limiting the use of foreign models in television commercials.

Any retreat on its market-opening program could reignite trade conflicts with Washington. But for now, bilateral trade ties appear calmer than at any time during the past three years, and this largely stems from South Korea's rising imports and slumping exports.

Seoul says that Washington has what it wanted — a dramatic fall in the bilateral surplus from a high of $9.5 billion in 1987 to $4.7 billion in 1989 and probably half that much this year — and thus should relax its pressure. If the economy goes sour, political stability could be undermined and anti-Americanism bolstered in a country where 43,000 U.S. soldiers are based, South Korean officials contend.

But for many foreign experts, Seoul's statistical and rhetorical turnabout sounds too good to be true — and is too good to be true.

They note that even South Koreans admit that the export economy, like a middleweight boxer moving to the heavyweight division, may be under-

See SEOUL, Page 17

Planners Agree to Fight Inflation

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea will tighten the money supply, cut government spending, increase imports and cut utility prices to fight inflation, Economic Planning Board officials said Friday.

"Economic ministers agreed that comprehensive measures were necessary to get consumer prices under control," a board official said after a meeting of the ministers.

Consumer prices rose 4.7 percent between Jan. 1 and April 15 this year, compared with the government target of holding the price rise at between 5 percent and 7 percent for the whole of 1990, the board said.

The board said South Korea's M-2 money supply, which stood 23.7 percent higher in March than a year earlier, would be tightened to slow the year-on-year growth rate to between 15 percent and 18 percent by the end of this year.

"Economic planners would also review this year's budget spending and try to identify items that could be delayed until next year," the official said.

The government would double rice supply from its stockpile and increase beef imports by up to 10,000 metric tons to help stabilize prices of agricultural products. It would also import construction materials such as cement and steel structures.

Electricity bills would be cut by 5 percent for industrial use and by 3.6 percent for home use, effective from May 1. Tap-gas for cooking will be cut by 6 percent and charges for intercity telephone calls by 10 percent, also from May 1.

The government will also improve distribution systems for imported goods.

U.S. Policy on Yen Unclear

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the opinion of the U.S. Treasury, the recent decline in the value of the Japanese yen is:

a) A matter of concern.
b) Of no immediate concern.
c) Counterproductive and not sustainable over time.
d) Consistent with relatively stable exchange rates over the past two years.
e) All of the above.

The answer is e), all of the above.

In the past two days, three top Treasury officials have testified before Congress and walked a fine line between expressing alarm and indifference over the recent 10 percent decline in the yen's value against the dollar.

Answer a) was given in the just released Treasury report to Congress on International Economic and Exchange Rate Policy. Answer b) was given by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady at a hearing; answer c) by the assistant secretary for international affairs, Charles H. Dallara, and by the undersecretary for international affairs, David C. Mulford, and answer d) by Mr. Brady.

Curiosity about Treasury's views on exchange rates has been piqued by the recent sag in the value of the yen and concern in some circles that a weak yen could make Japanese exports cheaper for Americans and thus enlarge the already huge trade deficit the United States has with Japan.

Moreover, following the recent meeting in Paris of the Group of Seven finance ministers, foreign exchange traders have been wondering what agreement, if any, the ministers of the seven largest industrial democracies made to intervene in foreign exchange markets. As usual, the finance ministers have been cagey about their planned response.

The gist of Treasury's position seems to indicate concern, but not alarm. On the concern side, Mr. Mulford said in testimony Thursday that "the depreciation of the yen and Japan's relatively closed markets are not sustainable over time as their continuation would pose important risks for the world economy."

The Treasury report noted, however, that while the value of the dollar versus the yen has risen 30 percent since its December 1987 low, it remains 40 percent below the peaks the dollar reached in February 1985. The report also said that while the dollar has risen against the yen, it has weakened by 13 percent against European currencies, thus keeping the prices of most foreign imports high.

Moreover, Mr. Mulford said, if Japan raised its interest rates to boost the value of the yen, it could slow economic growth and reduce Japan's demand for imported goods.

U.K. Fund Bid Values Globe At £1.03 Billion

Reuters

LONDON — British Coal Pension Fund launched Friday a bid for Globe Investment Trust PLC that values the world's biggest mutual fund at £1.03 billion ($1.69 billion) and was seen as a vote of confidence in the London stock market.

The pension-fund group said it had built up a holding of 33.8 percent in London-based Globe, passing the 30 percent level at which a bid becomes obligatory. It is offering 191 pence per share for the rest of Globe.

The announcement cheered the London Stock Exchange, where prices had appeared set to follow Wall Street and Tokyo lower. The Financial Times 100-share index edged up 2.4 points by the close, to 2,187.1. Shares had been battered this week by heightened concern about domestic inflation, plunging international bond markets and a slide on Wall Street.

Globe's shares rose 11.5 pence, to 186 pence, following the announcement.

Analysts said the bid for Globe is a boost for the stock market because it demonstrates the confidence of a major institutional investor.

Garth Milne, an analyst at S.G. Warburg & Co., said the bid may alter underlying market sentiment, which hit its lowest level this year on Thursday. "Maybe we should be rethinking our stance," he said.

Globe said its board of directors would be meeting late Friday to consider the bid and recommended that shareholders take no action in the meantime. The government's Office of Fair Trading said it might examine the bid for a possible reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Analysts said the bid made good sense for state-owned British Coal's pension fund, as it was buying investments held by Globe at a discount to the open market.

"From British Coal Pension Fund's point of view it's a good deal," said Robin Angus, analyst at County Natwest WoodMac. "They can now buy into equities at a considerable discount free of all transaction charges such as brokers' fees and stamp duty and so on."

However, Mr. Angus said he was concerned that the current revival of the investment-trust sector, which has seen relatively few bids by outside companies, may be threatened by the British Coal offer.

"The bid could kill off the sector's revival over the past two years or so and take it back to being a speculative bear garden," he said. "This means open season on the trust sector."

Mr. Angus also said the bid could be deemed against the public interest, a question that might involve the monopolies commission.

Other analysts said the bid was likely to succeed, pointing out that given the pension fund's shareholding level there was little Globe could do to fight it.

"I can't see any other company emerging that has that amount of money," said one analyst.

Exxon and Gulf Canada Juggle Assets and Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — Exxon Corp.'s Canadian subsidiary said Friday that it would sell its stake in another energy company to a concern controlled by the wealthy Reichmann family as both firms sought to juggle their debts and assets.

Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. bought 22.8 percent of Interhome Energy Inc. from Imperial Oil Ltd. for 492 million Canadian dollars ($423.6 million) and plans to merge with a subsidiary of its new acquisition, the companies said.

Exxon owns 70 percent of Imperial, which had $3.7 billion of debt at the end of 1989.

Gulf Canada said it would immediately sell assets worth 200 million to 300 million dollars to reduce debt incurred in the purchase. It is to sell the interest it acquired in Interhome's pipeline business to GW Utilities Ltd., and it expects proceeds to total 250 million dollars.

In March, GW Utilities agreed to sell its 82 percent stake in Consumers Gas Co. to British Gas PLC for 1.1 billion dollars.

Interhome is an oil and gas producer. It owns and operates the oil pipeline from producing areas of western Canada to the major markets of Ontario and Quebec. In 1989, it had income of $108.4 million on sales of $723.2 million.

Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the Reichmann family company that is largest shareholder of Gulf Resources, said it and GW Utilities would propose to combine Gulf with Home Oil Co., a subsidiary of Interhome.

Olympia & York and GW said they believed the combination would be well positioned in terms of energy reserves, production and land holdings, ranking third in oil production and fifth in gas production among Canadian companies.

Imperial said it would use the estimated 195 million dollars after-tax profit it receives from the sale of its stake in Interhome to reduce debt associated with its purchase of Texaco Canada Inc. In January 1989, Texaco Inc. said it would sell its 78 percent stake the Canadian unit to Imperial for $3.24 billion.

Earlier this month, Moody's Investors Service lowered the ratings on Gulf Canada's senior debentures to Baa1 from A2. That took the unsecured bonds from the middle of a category considered upper-medium grade down two steps to the top part of the lowest level of investment-grade securities.

Moody's said the action reflected weak earnings and the high interest expense and preferred dividend requirements of the company. It also cut the rating on Gulf commercial paper to Prime-2 from the top Prime-1 level, which likely will raise the cost of the company's short-term borrowings.

At the beginning of last year, Gulf Canada had $252 million of long-term debt.

Gulf Canada emerged from a 1987 reorganization as the largest Canadian-owned oil exploration and production company. In 1985, Olympia & York bought control of Gulf Canada from Chevron Corp., which purchased the U.S. Gulf Corp. in 1984. *(Reuters, UPI)*

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates — April 20

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.8925	3.108	1.1254	0.3348	0.1533 *	——	5.437 *	1.2747	1.2908 *
Brussels(a)	34.7975	57.1275	20.694	6.1585	2.8177 *	18.388	——	23.4375	0.2298
Frankfurt	1.6814	2.763	——	0.2977	0.1362 *	0.8886	4.832 *	1.1326	1.1575 *
Paris (b)	5.6465	——	2.7645	9.2898	2.026.00	3.106	16.905	2.4383	257.875
Rome	1.235.25	2.027.50	734.43	218.59	——	652.59	35.495	831.91	7.839
New York(c)	——	1.6385 b	1.688	5.449	1.239.75	1.8995	34.915	1.4985	157.50
Zurich	5.6495	9.28	3.3598	——	0.4576 *	N.A.	0.1624	3.8052	3.5863 *
Milan	157 10	258.45	93.62	27.86	0.1375	83.21	4.53	105.93	——
Zurich	1.494	2.4568	0.8834	0.2629	0.1202 *	0.7846	4.2674 *	——	0.9422 *
Tokyo	1.2163	0.7405	2.045	6.8725	1.502.30	2.3014	42.2108	1.0849	191.586
Paris	1.3045	0.7938	2.1934	7.3699	1.611.25	2.4688	45.294	1.9366	205.266

*Rates in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. (a)Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Arg. austral	5020.1	Fin. markka	3.976	Mex. peso	2788.00	S. Afr. rand	2.6488
Aust. $	1.2979	Greek drac.	163.70	N. Zealand $	1.717	Soviet ruble*	0.606
Br. schil.	11.83	Hong Kong $	7.793	Norw. krone	6.5315	Span. peseta	106.40
Cruz. cruz.	51.87	Indian rupee	17.261	Phil. peso	22.43	Swed. krona	6.097
Indian $	1.162	Indo. rupiah	1814.63	Port. escudo	148.85	Taiwan $	26.16
Japanese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.627	Saudi riyal	3.75	Thai baht	25.89
Irish krone	6.3925	Israeli shek.	1.96	Sing. $	1.8743	Turkish lira	2472.00
Int. pound	2.6633	Kuwaiti dinar	0.293	S. Kor. won	704.90	UAE dirham	3.6727
		Malay. ring.	2.7323			Venez. bolfv.	42.00

*Yen rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6333	1.6241	1.6161	Canadian dollar	1.1665	1.1718	1.1761
Japanese yen	157.23	157.07	156.92	Swiss franc	1.4811	1.4801	1.4791
Deutsche mark	1.6794	1.6788	1.6788				

Rates: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits — April 20

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 1/4-8 1/8	7 7/8-8	9 1/4-9 1/8	14 7/8-15	9 1/8-9 1/4	7 1/16-7 1/4	10 1/4-10 1/8	9 1/4
2 months	8 1/4-8 1/2	8-8 1/4	9 1/4-9 1/8	14 7/8-15	9 1/8-9 1/8	7 1/16-7 1/8	10 1/8-10 1/8	9 1/8
3 months	8 1/4-8 1/4	8 1/16-8 1/4	9 1/4-9 1/8	15 1/16-15 1/4	9 1/4-9 1/8	7 1/16-7 1/8	10 1/8-10 1/2	9 1/4
6 months	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 1/16-8 1/4	9 1/4-9 1/8	15 1/8-15 1/2	9 1/4-10 1/8	7 1/16-7 1/8	10 1/8-10 1/4	9 1/8
1 year	8 1/4-9 1/8	8 1/4-8 1/2	9 1/4-9 1/8	15 1/8-15 1/8	10 1/8-10 1/8	7 1/16-7 1/8	10 1/8-11	9 1/8

Rates: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates — April 20

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Fed rate	10.00	10.00
Fed funds	8 3/16	8.30
Prime paper 90-179 days	8%	8.15
3-month Treasury bills	7.70	7.74
6-month Treasury bills	7.81	7.82
1-year Treasury bills	7.84	7.84
30-year Treasury bond	95 15/32	96 9/32
3-month CD's	7¼	8.30
6-month CD's	7¼	8.34
Britain		
Base rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	7 1/16	7.88
3-month interbank	7 5/16	7¼
6-month interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
Germany		
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	7¼	7.85
3-month interbank	7.90	7.90
6-month interbank	8¼	8¼
12-month interbank	8.45	8.45
Japan		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	5.00	14 13/16
3-month interbank	15¼	15 3/16
6-month interbank	15¼	15¼
Italy		
Discount rate	9%	9%
Call money	9¾	9 13/16
3-month interbank	9¾	9 11/16
6-month interbank	9 13/16	9%
12-month interbank	10.00	10 1/16

Source: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits — April 20

1 month	8 1/4 - 8 1/8
2 months	8 1/4 - 8 1/2
3 months	8 1/4 - 8 1/4
6 months	8 1/8 - 8 1/4
1 year	8 1/4 - 9 1/4

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — April 20

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.77
Tolerate Interest Rate Index: 8.264
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

	A.M.	P.M.	Change
April 20			
New York	377.45	376.95	—0.10
Luxembourg	377.85	—	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	378.27	378.23	+0.67
Zurich	377.25	376.60	—0.88
London	376.80	376.00	+0.25
New York	—	376.50	—0.75

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Japan's School for the Heirs of Success

By Kay Itoi
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — When Koki Onodera founded a small, private and unaccredited business school here a year ago, he intended to fill a need among young executives, and perhaps prove a thing or two about how much a fancy degree from Tokyo University really meant in the Japanese corporate world.

Although started as a modest experiment, Mr. Onodera's project has clearly struck a chord. Zaikai Nisei Gakuin, offering a three-year course exclusively for the sons and daughters of company founders, has more than doubled its small enrollment in 12 months and in the bargain attracted national attention.

As clearly as any other recent phenomenon, Nisei Gakuin's success demonstrates a generational transition taking place in the Japanese economy and the kind of management challenges this fundamental shift in business leadership will bring with it for years to come.

While Japan's Toyotas, Mitsuis and Mitsubishis of have long stood as the symbols of its corporate tradition and economic might, more than 99 percent of the companies in Japan are small- and medium-sized enterprises established after World War II. To Mr. Onodera, and many others, it was as much the unsung struggles of these concerns that propelled Japan to a position of global economic clout.

But in family-owned companies throughout Japan, the founding fathers are now aging, retired or already deceased. And in most cases, the sons — and occasionally the daughters — are expected to assume control smoothly and efficiently, although power transfers do not always work out that way.

"Things are more difficult for the second- and third-generations than they were for the founder," said Mr. Onodera, who also runs a construction company inherited from his father. "They are expected to expand the business and surpass their father."

Japan is a country of *nisei*, or "second generation" people. One need only look at the parliament, the Diet, where 40 percent of the members from the governing Liberal Democratic Party are from families of former or serving legislators.

In this context, Zaikai Nisei Gakuin, which translates as Second-Generation Business School, is simply taking care of business.

Zaikai Nisei Gakuin offers a three-year course exclusively for sons and daughters of company founders. It costs $63,000; enrollment has gone from 17 to 40.

It does so by concerning its students with the practical challenges of business and eschewing the theoretical — one reason Nisei Gakuin is not accredited by the Education Ministry. As part of its hard-nosed curriculum, for instance, students use computer games to learn how to make important decisions quickly.

"Our students should not spend too much time studying general subjects, such as foreign languages, as they have to at a normal university," said Fumihiro Shibazaki, the school's planning officer. "A company president can always hire an interpreter."

Nisei Gakuin is also meant to challenge the commonly held view that a degree from an elite university such as "Todai," as Tokyo University is known, is essential for success in Japan's hierarchical business world. About half of Nisei Gakuin's students are high school graduates who chose the school as an alternative to university, rather than as a post-graduate course.

"Our students don't need nice degrees simply because they do not have to look for jobs," said Mr. Shibazaki.

Although Nisei Gakuin is advertized as a school of modern management, its executives admit that *jinmyaku*, or "connections," are among the best things it provides. Among the board members are a number of prominent business leaders, including Isao Nakauchi, chairman of Daiei Inc., a national supermarket chain; Noboru Makino, director of Mitsubishi Research Institute, and Shoichiro Toyoda, president of Toyota Motor Corp.

These and other executives lecture at Nisei Gakuin from time to time, stay in close touch with the students, and will stay in close touch with them after they graduate. Small wonder that enrollment grew from 17 a year ago to 40 for the school year that begins this month, despite the 10 million yen ($63,000) cost of the program.

This spring, Nisei Gakuin started two new courses, a four-year program in international management, costing 12 million yen, and a two-year executive secretary course for women, costing 3.5 million yen. They are to train company executives and secretaries to support the heir and president; more than 80 young Japanese applied.

"We intend to make Nisei Gakuin a prestigious business school in 10 years," said Mr. Shibazaki.

Ambition among Nisei Gakuin's students seems somewhat more contained. While their family businesses range from manufacturing to property development, they share the dream of expanding into new fields, mostly leisure-related industries such as resort development, golf-course membership and auto dealing — all of which reflect the expensive hobbies and free atmosphere with which they grew up.

Japan, indeed, has changed since their fathers started out. According to estimates by Nisei Gakuin instructors, about 60 percent of the first-borns in line to inherit companies do not want to take responsibility for them because they are already living rich and comfortable lives.

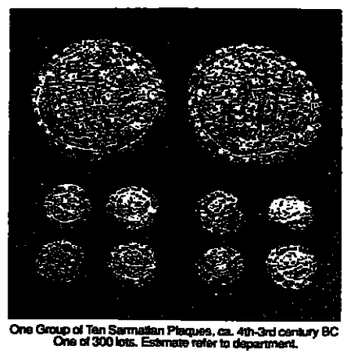
While directors maintain their ardor for becoming an Asian Harvard, Nisei Gakuin's first mission seems to be to convince students to open wide, swallow, and succeed their fathers. Practical management know-how comes later.

"Ten million yen is an investment to give a young person the self-confidence to understand that he was given the rare privilege of owning a company," said Yasumi Iwagami, an author on social issues. "To his parents, it is not expensive."

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MARKET DIARY

U.S. Deficit Weighs On Stock Market

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed broadly lower in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday, following Treasury bonds lower after the government reported a surprisingly big federal budget deficit for March.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 15.99 points, to 2,695.95.

N.Y. Stocks

The gauge has fallen more than 70 points in the last three sessions.

The New York Stock Exchange index fell 1.48, to 184.09, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index eased 2.97, to 335.12. An average share lost 27 cents.

Steeper losses were cut near the close on buying related to expiration of stock-index futures and options.

Declines pummeled advances by an 8-3 ratio. Big Board volume rose to 174.26 million shares from 152.93 million traded on Thursday.

The market opened weaker and then was driven lower by program selling. Adding to the losses were a $53.3 billion March budget deficit, higher than the $42.8 billion expected, and rising bond yields. The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond ended with a return of 8.93 percent, up from 8.59 percent a week ago and the highest level in almost a year.

"The deficit was a real shock to the markets," said Hugh Johnson, chief economist at First Albany Corp. in Albany, New York.

"It dramatizes what the problems are, that the economy is slowing and it reflects the costs of the thrift bailout," he said. "It also creates demands on the bond market at a time Japan has chosen to pull away."

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich was the most active issue, off ¼ to 4. It has been heavily traded this week amid takeover speculation involving Thomson Corp. of Toronto.

General Motors followed, up ⅛ to 47. Philip Morris was third, down ¾ to 41.

Banking issues weakened after Moody's Investors Service's decision to place the debt of Citicorp under review for a possible downgrade. Citicorp lost ½ to 23⅜.

Dollar Edges Upward But Closes Off Highs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed firmer Friday, but well below its peaks, as tension between Lithuania and Moscow underpinned the U.S. currency while

Foreign Exchange

news of a large U.S. budget deficit weighed against it.

"Things are beginning to get more serious there," said Mark Morris, a corporate trader at National Westminster Bank in New York, referring to Soviet efforts to force Lithuania to recant its declaration of independence. Political tensions often enhance the view of the dollar as a safe haven for investors.

However, the announcement of a $53.34 billion U.S. budget deficit for March, which was considerably above expectations, acted against the dollar.

By the close, the currency had firmed to 1.6880 Deutsche marks from 1.6785 at Thursday's close, but was well below its Friday peak of 1.6910. The dollar also firmed to 157.50 yen from 157.20, while the British pound fell to $1.6385 from Thursday's $1.6450.

Elsewhere, the dollar advanced to 1.4905 Swiss francs from 1.4842 and to 5.6690 French francs from 5.6420.

In London earlier, the dollar was nudged higher by concern about German monetary union, which kept the mark under pressure, as well as by Lithuania worries.

The dollar also recovered some of Thursday's sharp losses against the Japanese yen.

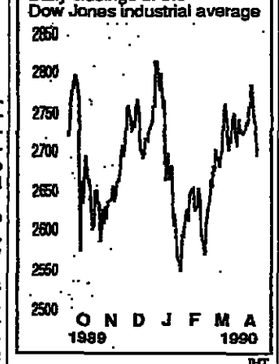
But currency traders said an absence of major economic news had kept the market subdued and held the dollar in a tight range for most of the day.

The dollar firmed to 1.6873 DM at the close. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Via Associated Press April 20

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



IHT

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	403	511
Declined	1080	968
Unchanged	497	521
Total Issues	1980	2000
New Highs	12	14
New Lows	96	72

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	210	226
Declined	346	345
Unchanged	262	262
Total Issues	818	834
New Highs	8	8
New Lows	32	39

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	764	820
Declined	1,138	1,065
Unchanged	2,408	2,426
Total Issues	4,310	4,311

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
HarBrJ	29792	4½	3⅞	4	— ½
GnMotr	21340	47⅜	46⅜	47	+ ⅝
PhilMor s	20208	42⅛	41	41	— ⅜
GenEl	19547	44	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
Exxon	17804	46½	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
duPont s	17517	37½	36	36⅜	—1
AT&T	17366	41⅛	40⅛	40⅝	
IBM	16258	109½	108¾	109¼	+ ⅛
Chicorp	14362	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅜
TexUtil	13673	33⅝	33	33½	+ ⅜
CmwE	14274	32⅛	30⅝	31⅜	— ½
Unocal s	14134	29⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
AlgPw	13518	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
AmExp	13402	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
BrMySq	12340	53½	52½	52¾	— ¾

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TexAir	9837	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
BAT In	8619	12⅜	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
WDigit	5261	13⅜	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
SFT 93wt	4522	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Hithav n	4193	1½	1	1	— ⅛
PW Nk pwt	3699	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Baldw s	3514	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
SNK 93wt	3026	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Amdhl	3011	14¾	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
SNK 93wt	2816	10⅝	10	10½	— ⅛
NY Tim	2763	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅛
DK Nk wt	2245	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
PW Nk cwt	2407	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Sanofi n	2489	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+1
EchoBy	2069	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ½

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2710.36	2722.07	2668.47	2695.72	— 16.22
Trans	1158.41	1165.90	1140.67	1154.67	— 5.69
Util	210.89	211.52	206.68	208.12	— 3.71
Comp	1003.67	1008.39	987.40	997.71	— 7.10

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	393.50	387.66	389.90	— 2.84
Transp.	272.42	268.64	270.84	— 2.38
Utilities	140.76	138.47	138.72	— 2.04
Finance	27.79	27.26	27.37	— 0.41
SP 500	338.62	333.41	335.12	— 2.97
SP 100	321.85	316.57	319.99	— 0.46

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	185.48	183.34	184.09	— 1.51
Industrials	227.03	224.38	225.18	— 1.58
Transp.	171.73	169.64	170.70	— 1.26
Utilities	91.74	90.45	90.63	— 1.14
Finance	139.01	137.60	137.87	— 1.41

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	425.80	— 3.30	—	423.76
Industrials	444.73	— 2.99	—	417.81
Finance	449.37	— 2.72	—	522.75
Insurance	487.67	— 4.77	Clsd.	484.03
Utilities	389.94	— 8.38	—	423.12
Banks	350.00	— 1.98	—	458.05
Transp.	458.19	— 2.33	—	410.83

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
351.20	347.56	347.96	— 2.77

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	89.76	— 0.15
Utilities	90.85	— 0.24
Industrials	88.68	— 0.11

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	174,260,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	184,953,840
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,700,000
Amex prev. cons. close	16,100,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	100,333,304
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	143,442,288
NYSE volume up	20,908,000
NYSE volume down	114,727,000
Amex volume up	6,097,000
Amex volume down	5,038,000
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Apr. 19	346,511	435,236	3,166
Apr. 18	322,054	518,837	9,778
Apr. 17	348,196	388,615	10,665
Apr. 16	379,923	379,670	14,158
Apr. 12	338,362	457,018	4,193

*Included in the sales figures

Dividends

Company	Per Amt	Pay	Rec
OMITTED			
Eastchester Financial			
INCREASED			
Bank South Corp	Q .13	7-1	6-15
Donegal Group Inc	Q .06	5-10	4-27
Firstar Corp	Q .33	5-15	4-30
Fuller (HB) Co	Q .15	5-10	4-30
USUAL			
Archer Daniels Md	Q .02½	5-29	5-4
Harold Corp	Q .15	6-29	6-15
Grumman Corp	Q .25	5-18	5-4
Black & Decker Co	Q .10	6-29	6-11
Central&South West	Q .49	5-31	5-8
Commerce Bncrp	Q .22½	5-25	4-30
Core Industries	Q .18	6-7	5-4
Downey S&L	Q .07	5-17	4-30
Financial Trust	Q .36	5-10	4-30
Gorman-Rupp Co	Q .24	6-8	5-10
Grumman Corp	Q .25	5-18	5-4
Hubco Inc	Q .10	6-1	5-11
Interstate Power	Q .50	6-20	5-18
SouthTrust Corp	Q .26	7-2	6-1
Sovron Financial	Q .45	7-1	5-31
Weyerhaeuser Co	Q .30	6-4	5-4

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

Currency Options

April 20

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last			Puts—Last				
		Fri	Pgs	Apr	May	Jun	Apr	May	Jun
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.									
Dollr	74	s	r	r	s	r	0.28		
77.12	75	s	r	r	s	0.11	0.55		
77.12	76	s	r	r	s	r	0.85		
77.12	77	s	0.58	r	s	r	1.37		
77.12	78	s	0.16	r	s	r			
500,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.									
77.12	78	s	0.16	r	s	r			
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.									
Pound	157½	s	6.60	r	s	r	0.80		
163.89	160	s	4.10	r	s	r	r		
163.89	162½	s	r	2.40	s	1.12	2.70		
163.89	165	s	0.65	1.40	s	r	r		
163.89	167½	s	0.20	r	s	r			
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.									
163.89	160	s	r	r	s	0.32	r		
163.89	165	s	r	1.42	s	r			
62,500 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.									
Dollr	83	s	r	r	s	r	0.10		
85.98	84	s	r	r	s	r	0.24		
85.98	85	s	r	r	s	r	0.55		
85.98	85½	s	0.55	r	s	r	r		
85.98	86	s	0.30	r	s	r	1.10		
85.98	86½	s	r	r	s	r	1.46		
85.98	87	s	0.08	0.18	s	r			
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.									
59.32	56	s	r	r	s	0.01	0.08		
59.32	57	s	r	r	s	0.04	0.24		
59.32	58	s	1.37	r	s	0.12	0.42		
59.32	58½	s	r	r	s	0.22	0.57		
59.32	59	s	0.74	r	s	0.35	0.83		
59.32	59½	s	0.38	0.75	s	0.64	r		
59.32	60	s	0.22	0.59	s	0.96	r		
59.32	60½	s	0.14	0.42	s	r	r		
59.32	61	s	r	0.28	s	r	1.79		
59.32	62	s	0.04	0.14	s	r			
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.									
Yen	61	s	r	r	s	0.07	0.28		
62.47	62	s	r	r	s	0.17	0.40		
62.47	62½	s	r	r	s	0.24	r		
62.47	63	s	r	r	s	0.45	0.63		
62.47	63½	s	0.63	r	s	0.60	r		
62.47	64	s	0.32	0.78	s	0.84	1.21		
62.47	64½	s	0.36	r	s	r	r		
62.47	65	s	0.12	0.47	s	r	r		
62.47	66½	s	0.08	r	s	r	r		
62.47	67	s	r	r	s	3.58	r		
625,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.									
Franc	65	s	r	r	s	0.05	r		
67.24	65½	s	r	r	s	0.09	r		
67.24	66	s	1.40	r	s	0.17	r		
67.24	66½	s	r	r	s	0.33	r		
67.24	68	s	0.28	r	s	r	r		
67.24	69	s	0.08	r	s	r	r		
Total call vol. 22,177							298,331		
Total put vol. 12,921							286,231		

r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

DM Futures Options

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Sep	May	Puts-Settle Jun	Sep	May
125,000 marks, cents per mark						
57	2.46	2.94	2.26	0.15	0.65	0.62
58	1.66	2.24	1.48	0.33	0.95	0.86
59	0.99	1.78	0.87	0.85	1.36	1.23
60	0.54	1.34	0.55	1.59	1.88	1.81
61	0.27	0.89	0.04	1.99	2.52	—
62	0.13	0.62	0.02	2.77	—	—

Est. total vol.: 12,727

Calls: Thur. vol.: 4,491; open int.: 49,182
Puts: Thur. vol.: 4,482; open int.: 47,969

Source: CME.



The Global Newspaper.

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
May	336.00	338.00	339.40	334.00	335.40	338.00
Aug	345.00	346.00	347.40	343.00	343.40	345.00
Oct	338.00	339.00	341.00	337.00	337.40	337.80
Dec	331.00	334.00	333.00	333.00	333.00	333.00
Mar	315.00	315.80	314.40	314.00	314.00	314.40
May	313.00	314.00	312.60	312.60	311.40	312.80
Aug	312.00	314.00	314.60	313.00	311.40	312.60

Volume: 3,173 lots of 50 tons.

LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton

May	877	880	887	870	865	866
Jul	892	896	904	888	877	879
Sep	911	912	917	898	894	895
Dec	928	929	935	918	911	913
Mar	942	944	951	936	928	928
May	957	958	963	956	943	943
Jul	970	973	980	968	957	960

Volume: 1,048 lots of 10 tons.

LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton

May	696	699	699	675	675	677
Jul	690	692	700	688	678	679
Sep	700	702	707	690	686	689
Nov	715	716	720	702	698	699
Jan	726	728	729	716	710	711
Mar	738	740	N.T.	N.T.	725	726
May	760	760	N.T.	N.T.		

Volume: 2,626 lots of 5 tons.

LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton

May	156.50	156.75	157.75	155.25	156.50	156.75
Jun	153.25	153.50	154.00	151.75	153.00	153.25
Jul	N.Q.	153.00	153.50	151.50	152.75	153.00
Aug	155.25	155.50	155.75	154.00	155.00	156.00
Sep	156.75	157.75	158.00	156.25	156.00	156.50
Oct	157.50	157.75	158.00	157.00	156.50	157.00
Nov	158.75	159.00	158.50	158.00	157.50	158.50
Dec	159.75	N.Q.	159.75	158.25	158.50	159.00
Jan	158.00	163.00	158.50	157.50	158.25	158.50

Volume: 5,845 lots of 100 tons.

PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	2,500	2,470	2,490	2,496	+14
Oct	2,350	N.T.	2,325	2,347	+9
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,240	2,265	+2
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,260	2,278	+12
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,295	2,295	+12

Est. vol.: 9,38 lots of 50 tons. previous : 392 lots
Open interest : 16,458 lots

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.705	0.70
Coffee, lb	0.84	0.84
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.307	1.315
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.59	0.58
Silver, troy oz	5.05	5.075
Steel (billets), ton	173.00	173.00
Steel (scrap), ton	102.50	101.00
Tin, lb	3.944	3.9674
Zinc, lb	0.83	0.83

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1520.00	1522.00	1522.00	1524.00
Forward	1535.00	1538.00	1534.00	1535.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1580.00	1590.00	1613.00	1615.00
Forward	1518.00	1519.00	1627.00	1628.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	495.00	497.00	502.00	504.00
Forward	489.00	490.00	493.00	494.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8850.00	8950.00	8695.00	8700.00
Forward	8625.00	8650.00	8495.00	8500.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6540.00	6550.00	6540.00	6560.00
Forward	6425.00	6440.00	6450.00	6460.00
ZINC(SpecialHighGrade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1630.00	1635.00	1625.00	1630.00
Forward	1590.00	1592.00	1578.00	1580.00

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	1.6873	1.6758
Pound sterling	1.6365	1.6455
Japanese yen	157.53	156.70
Swiss franc	1.4895	1.4796
French franc	5.6665	5.6713

Source : Reuters.

Avon Sale of Japan Unit Falls Through

NEW YORK (AP) — Avon Products Inc. said Friday that Friends of Freesia Co., a Japanese mail order concern, had notified the U.S. cosmetics company that it will not close on a $450 million deal to buy Avon Japan by the rescheduled closing date of April 27.

Freesia, based in Tokyo, had sought to postpone the new closing until late June, Avon said. The first closing date, March 30, was put off a month at Freesia's request.

Avon said it turned down the second request, but still intends to sell all or part of its 60 percent stake in Avon Japan. It said it will resume discussions with other Japanese investors after April 27, when Avon plans to collect the $6.3 million held in escrow while the deal with Freesia was pending.

Caterpillar's Sales and Stock Rise

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Caterpillar Inc.'s stock rose Friday after the company reported first quarter sales of $2.94 billion, up 8.8 percent from $2.68 billion a year ago and stronger than the Wall Street consensus.

"The thing which surprised people is that sales were as strong as they were," said David Sutliff, an S.G. Warburg & Co. analyst who has had a strong buy recommendation on Caterpillar for about five months. "This was the last of the really bad quarters."

Starting in 1986, Caterpillar began a six-year, $1.5 billion modernization to reduce production costs at its 32 factories. Although profit for the quarter fell to $99 million from $141 million in 1989, its stock rose 62.5 cents to close at $60.50 after reaching $61.25 in trading in New York.

Tribune Co. Profit Declines 9%

CHICAGO (AP) — The Tribune Co. reported Friday a 9 percent drop in its first quarter earnings and blamed operating losses at the New York Daily News and weakness in its newsprint business.

The company reported profit of $33.5 million in the three months ended April 1, down from $36.8 million a year earlier. Revenue rose 6 percent, to $584 million from $553 million.

Citicorp's Credit Rating in Danger

NEW YORK (AFP) — Moody's Investor Service said Friday it was considering lowering the credit rating for most of Citicorp's outstanding debts because of its real estate and Third World loans. Moody's said all of Citicorp's $38-billion short-term and long-term debts were being reviewed.

Citicorp, the largest U.S. banking company, announced Thursday a 56 percent drop in first-quarter earnings, to $231 million from $529 million in the first quarter of 1989.

Of its debts, $31 billion are held by the parent company and $7 billion by subsidiaries.

GTE Unit to Expand in Southern U.S.

STAMFORD, Connecticut *(Reuters)* — GTE Mobil Communications Corp., a unit of GTE Corp., said Friday it will buy Providence Journal's ownership interest in cellular properties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia for $710 million in cash, subject to closing adjustments.

Excluding property, plant, and equipment, GTE said, the per POP price is $189 million. POPs refer to the population of a market area multiplied by a company's percentage ownership in the cellular system serving that market, GTE said. It said it expects to close the deal, which is subject to regulatory approvals, by the end of this year.

The Providence Journal cellular properties total 3.5 million, which would bring GTE's total POPs served to more than 26 million.

For the Record

Inland Steel Industries reported Friday first quarter profit of $18.7 million, a 62 percent drop from $49.4 million in 1989, while sales fell 9% percent to $992.5 million from $1.1 billion. *(Reuters)*

Crum & Forster Inc., a subsidiary of Xerox Corp., said Friday it was withdrawing from the standard personal lines market to concentrate on its traditional lines of commercial insurance, speciality coverages and reinsurance. *(Reuters)*

Japanese Life Insurers 'Cautious' on U.S. Treasury Bonds

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese life insurance companies are generally more cautious about buying U.S. Treasury bonds than in the past, though their stance on the U.S. Treasury market differs with each company, the Life Insurance Association of Japan chairman Takahide Sakurai was quoted as saying Friday.

According to a spokesman at Dai-Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co. — of which Mr. Sakurai is president — he said at a press conference, "Looking ahead, we are faced with the U.S. Treasury quarterly refunding at the beginning of May. But we haven't decided whether to buy or not at the auction. Our stance is neutral."

Mr. Sakurai added, "We have not been told to sell U.S. Treasuries by the Finance Ministry, though this has been reported in the press."

This point was confirmed by the vice finance minister, Sadaaki Hirasawa, who said the ministry had never instructed local institutional investors to refrain from buying U.S. bonds. He said at a news conference that it is up to individual investors to make decisions on whether to buy or sell U.S. dollar-denominated securities.

Mr. Hirasawa also said that exchange rates should stabilize at levels consistent with each nation's economic fundamentals, but he declined to say at which level he wants to see the yen against the dollar.

Mr. Sakurai said that life-insurance companies "continue to act prudently" because "we know our activity has a strong impact on the currency market."

"Japanese life insurers are generally *planning to increase overseas* investments in line with expanding assets," Mr. Sakurai said.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press April 20

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
4.32	3.47	May	3.76	3.74	3.68¾	3.70¾	+.01¾
3.83	3.36	Jul	3.42½	3.44	3.41	3.41¼	—.01½
3.73	3.43	Sep	3.49	3.50	3.47	3.47	—.01½
3.80	3.55	Dec	3.61	3.62	3.59¼	3.59½	—.01¼
3.85	3.60½	Mar	3.64¾	3.66½	3.64½	3.64¾	—.00¾
3.72	3.55	May				3.60	—.01

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,873
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,529 up 494

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.89½	2.30	May	2.76¾	2.79	2.76¼	2.77¼	+.00¼
2.81	2.31	Jul	2.79¾	2.80½	2.78	2.78¾	—.00¼
2.73¾	1.99	Sep	2.72¾	2.74¼	2.71½	2.71½	—.01
2.68¾	2.22	Dec	2.68½	2.69¾	2.66½	2.66¾	—.01½
2.74½	2.41	Mar	2.74¼	2.74¾	2.72½	2.72¾	—.01¼
2.77	2.49¾	May	2.77	2.77½	2.75¾	2.75¾	—.01¼
2.79	2.63	Jul	2.79½	2.79½	2.77¾	2.77¾	—.01¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 59,776
Prev. Day Open Int. 258,043 up 2,821

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.78	5.44¾	May	6.01	6.06	5.98	6.04¾	+.04¼
7.51	5.78	Jul	6.15	6.20¾	6.12¼	6.19½	+.04¾
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.20½	6.25½	6.17¼	6.24½	+.04¼
6.60	5.68	Sep	6.20	6.24½	6.17	6.24¼	+.04½
6.60	5.64½	Nov	6.26¾	6.30½	6.22½	6.30	+.05
6.53½	5.87	Jan	6.34½	6.34½	6.28¾	6.33¾	+.05¼
6.48	5.65½	Mar	6.47	6.50	6.43½	6.49¾	+.04½
6.53½	6.14½	May	6.54¼	6.58	6.52	6.57¾	+.04½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 39,481
Prev. Day Open Int. 122,285 up 395

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
230.50	163.00	May	173.00	173.50	172.00	172.80	+.10
208.00	167.80	Jul	177.20	178.00	176.30	177.20	+.10
188.00	170.10	Aug	179.50	179.70	178.50	179.20	+.40
188.00	171.50	Sep	180.50	181.10	180.50	181.10	+.50
188.50	173.80	Oct	182.50	182.70	181.50	182.40	+.30
190.50	174.00	Dec	184.00	184.80	183.50	184.10	+.20
189.30	178.00	Jan	187.50	188.00	187.30	187.70	
189.00	178.00	Mar	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	—.60
195.00	188.00	May	191.50	191.50	191.50	191.50	—1.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,394
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,996 up 74

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
26.05	19.30	May	22.78	23.15	22.78	23.08	+.24
25.80	19.50	Jul	22.95	23.35	22.96	23.28	+.25
23.90	19.50	Aug	23.00	23.32	22.95	23.22	+.27
22.84	19.50	Sep	22.80	23.15	22.80	23.10	+.28
22.60	19.65	Oct	22.70	22.90	22.70	22.85	+.30
22.35	19.75	Dec	22.35	22.74	22.30	22.67	+.35
22.20	19.81	Jan	22.25	22.65	22.25	22.46	+.36
22.10	19.92	Mar	22.10	22.50	22.10	22.45	+.35
22.00	20.15	May	22.10	22.50	22.10	22.25	+.48
21.75	21.05	Jul	22.30	22.50	22.20	22.20	+.48

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 21,172
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,860 up 2,590

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
80.55	70.80	Apr	79.97	80.35	79.50	80.00	+.05
74.90	69.20	Jun	73.95	74.30	73.60	73.70	+.10
73.17	69.12	Aug	72.57	72.85	72.20	72.30	+.10
74.80	68.30	Oct	73.92	74.30	73.90	74.22	+.20
74.88	71.00	Dec	74.20	74.50	74.15	74.45	+.25
74.95	72.00	Feb	74.50	74.80	74.50	74.75	+.30
75.00	74.15	Apr	74.40	74.80	74.40	74.72	+.30

Est. Sales 9,381 Prev. Sales 17,932
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,593 off 4,294

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
84.35	78.90	Apr	84.05	84.10	84.00	84.05	
83.40	78.40	May	82.77	82.87	82.15	82.25	+.05
82.80	78.50	Aug	81.65	81.90	81.75	81.85	+.05
82.50	78.00	Sep	81.65	81.90	81.75	81.85	+.05
82.30	78.20	Oct	81.65	81.75	81.50	81.72	+.10
82.25	79.00	Nov	81.75	82.00	81.65	82.00	+.05
82.40	79.75	Jan	82.00	82.25	82.00	82.25	+.05
81.95	81.30	Mar	81.65	81.65	81.50	81.50	+.05

Est. Sales 976 Prev. Sales 1,368
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,096 up 23

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
57.55	49.40	Apr	57.55	57.85	57.00	57.30	—.17
61.67	44.25	Jun	61.15	61.50	60.85	61.20	+.05
61.22	44.95	Jul	60.60	61.05	60		

Hillsdown Unit to Merge With Canada Packers

The Associated Press

LONDON — Hillsdown Holdings PLC announced Friday that it will merge its Maple Leaf Mills Ltd. unit with Canada Packers Inc. — the country's largest listed food processor — and take a 56 percent stake in the combined entity.

The deal, worth about one billion Canadian dollars ($860 million), is designed in part to build the Canadian companies' competitiveness in the U.S. market, Hillsdown said.

The board of Maple Leaf, Canada's biggest flour miller, and that of Canada Packers have approved the proposal and are recommending that shareholders do the same.

"The combination of these two businesses creates a powerful new force in the North American food industry," said Harry Solomon, chairman of Hillsdown. "The size, scope and resources of the combined company enables it to take full advantage of the opportunities of the Canada-U.S. free-trade agreement."

Maple Leaf Mills, which was taken over by Hillsdown in August 1987, sells baked goods and poultry. Its brand name products include Monarch flour and Dempster's bread.

Canada Packers sells about 3 billion dollars' worth of food products annually, which include the brand names York, Maple Leaf and Tenderflake. It has been on the auction block since last October.

The new company will have combined sales of 4 billion dollars and will be the largest publicly traded food-processing company in Canada and one of the largest in North America, Hillsdown said in a news release.

Under the deal, Hillsdown will exchange its entire interest in Maple Leaf Mills for approximately 29.5 million newly issued Canada Packers shares. That is equivalent to a 45 percent holding in the new company.

In addition, Hillsdown wants to buy 119 million dollars' worth of Canada Packers shares at 16.50 dollars per share to boost its holding in the new company to a majority share of 56 percent.

Canada Packers shares ended trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on Thursday at 13.25 dollars, down 38 cents on the day.

The shares had soared to more than 20 dollars after the company announced it was up for sale last year, but sagged when no offers for the company appeared. Analysts suggested the poor profit of Canada Packers' meat division was discouraging potential buyers.

The family of William McLean and their associates, who together own 29 percent of Canada Packers, have agreed to tender their shares to the offer, Hillsdown said.

Italy Poised to Remove Last Capital Controls

Reuters

ROME — The Italian government is moving to approve as early as next week a decree that would end restraints on Italian capital movement, Nino Cristofori, the cabinet secretary, said Friday.

"It is likely that the decree will be approved at the cabinet meeting on April 27," he said after a meeting. But Mr. Cristofori said the issue was complicated and that a decision could be delayed until after local elections on May 6.

Officials have said previously that they would lift the last controls ahead of the July 1 deadline set by the European Community. The liberalization would allow Italian residents to open banks accounts abroad and hold foreign currency in domestic accounts.

Italy has gradually been removing its capital movement restrictions over the last two years. Since France abolished its last capital controls at the start of January, Italy has been the only European member of the Group of Seven major industrial countries with restrictions.

Italian monetary officials are optimistic that the removal of the remaining controls will not lead to a huge outflow of domestic savings. They have said the lira's recent strength and high domestic interest rates should prevent a sharp flow of capital out of the country.

Another decree, aimed at reducing the 30 percent withholding tax on interest from bank deposits, is not likely to be approved before the local elections, according to monetary officials.

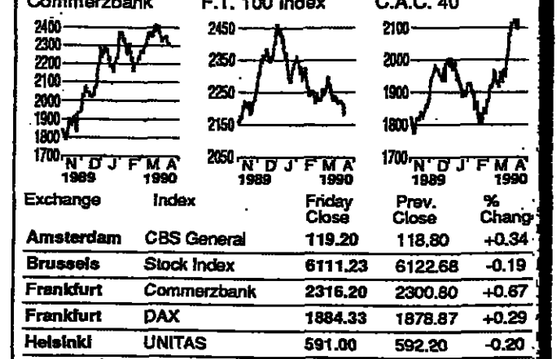
The Bank of Italy wants to cut the tax to 20 percent as part of efforts to harmonize European Community taxation policy.

At the daily fixing in Milan, the lira strengthened against the Deutsche mark. The West German currency fell to 734.43 lire from 735.10 on Thursday. Dealers said the Italian currency benefited from high domestic interest rates.

The dollar, however, rose against the Italian unit after hitting an 18-month low on Thursday. A dollar bought 1,235.25 lire on Friday, up from 1,229.40 on Thursday.

The Bank of Italy bought about 20 million European currency units ($24.4 million).

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Chang
Amsterdam	CBS General	119.20	118.80	+0.34
Brussels	Stock Index	6111.23	6122.68	-0.19
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2316.20	2300.80	+0.67
Frankfurt	DAX	1884.33	1878.87	+0.29
Helsinki	UNITAS	591.00	592.20	-0.20
London	Financial Times 30	1712.60	1712.20	+0.02
London	FT-SE 100	2187.10	2184.70	+0.11
Madrid	General Index	277.97	274.33	+1.33
Milan	MIB	1028.20	1031.00	-0.27
Paris	CAC 40	2129.32	2097.12	+1.54
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1148.30	1140.00	+0.73
Zurich	SBS	619.30	617.50	+0.29

Source: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Firm's Woes Depress U.K. Land Sector

Reuters

LONDON — British real estate stocks fell after trading in Sheraton Securities International PLC was suspended Friday because of financial difficulties caused by slow sales of finished projects, dealers said.

Hammerson Property Investment & Development Corp fell 14 pence (23.0 cents) to 743, Land Securities PLC 9 pence to 475 and MEPC PLC 7 pence to 496.

Overall, however, London stocks were generally firmer.

Sheraton said it has approached its banks and institutional shareholders for help and is seeking a buyer for all or part of the company.

Sheraton's net assets at the end of March 1989 were £64 million. Analysts said this may have risen to about £80 million at the end of its financial year in March 1990, with net debt possibly £120 million. Its 36 pence suspension price capitalizes the company at about £50 million.

Analysts said Sheraton was the first large commercial developer to come under pressure. It has suffered from being late in developing a rental business against the background of a falling real estate values.

One analyst said, "It doesn't appear to have the rental income to cover its holding costs.

Selwyn Jones, analyst at the Hoare Govett Ltd. brokerage, said, "Sheraton is widely respected for the quality of its management and so the impact on the market has been significant."

Analysts said Sheraton's difficulties make the climate easier for banks to withdraw support from real estate companies.

Ship Rebound Transforms Lisbon Repair Yard

The Associated Press

LISBON — The Iran-Iraq war, the Exxon Valdez oil spill and an international credit squeeze are unlikely ingredients for a successful business recipe, but they have transformed Lisnave from a management nightmare into the world's busiest ship-repair yard.

The yard's sprawling drydocks, separated from historic downtown Lisbon by the Tagus River, sat empty five years ago. But for the past two years the company, whose full name is Lisnave-Estaleiros Navais de Lisboa, has ridden an international shipping boom to top the world repair charts in tonnage terms.

The chairman, José Manoel de Mello, once beleaguered by a militant work force fighting job cuts and stiff competition from a state-owned rival during a chronic worldwide sea-transport recession, says he is full of "confidence and optimism" for the next decade.

"We're very optimistic about the next three to five years because of hints from the market," Mr. de Mello said in a recent interview. "New ships are extremely expensive, and recent accidents that have caused massive pollution will result in agreements on higher maintenance standards."

The end of the Iran-Iraq war boosted oil shipments, 93 percent of which go by sea. But the long shipping depression following the 1973 oil crisis wiped out many shipyards and left a legacy of aging, poorly kept fleets.

By 1985, profits from international shipping had become so lackluster that only about 26 banks from a grand total of 250 lenders were left to bail the sector out.

Even today, though shippers enjoy better credit ratings than many Third World nations, available loans still cannot meet their needs.

Major lenders such as Citicorp and Chase Manhattan Bank estimate it will cost $200 billion to replace old ships and allow a moderate upswing in traffic before the year 2000.

New vessel costs at the scaled-down shipyards that survived the crunch are sky-high, and waiting lists are long.

Second-hand ship prices have spiraled, and owners are prepared to spend more on life-extension projects that will keep their craft afloat longer.

All good news for Lisnave, which last week signed a long-term agreement with Chevron Oil Corp. to service its tankers in the Atlantic.

The agreement, which covers regular check-ups of Chevron's hi-tech fleet via computerized information exchanges between yard and tanker, is more akin to aircraft or offshore oil-rig maintenance than the traditional dock-it, test-it, fix-it shipyard approach.

Chevron officials agree that last year's Exxon Valdez disaster off the Alaskan coast will lead to more rigorous standards for the shipping industry.

"The Exxon Valdez focused public opinion on environmental concerns that would have come anyway, but more slowly," said Douglas Wolcott, president of Chevron Shipping.

"The pressures of this decade are going to mean higher quality is needed" in ship design, maintenance and crew training, he added.

Many shippers, particularly smaller ones that struggled to survive during the crisis years, often could not afford to maintain high standards when faced with a lack of funds, he said.

According to Mr. Wolcott, new and stiffer U.S. oil-spill liability laws and tanker maintenance and design standards expected to be approved by Congress are likely to be adopted by other countries and possibly by the United Nations' International Maritime Organization.

With more new business expected, Lisnave can breathe easier, something it was not used to even a year ago.

Last year's sales totaled $135 million, up from $61 million in 1986. Analysts say Lisnave could post a $6.6 million profit this year.

Although the yard was not closed after Portugal's 1974 leftist Revolution of the Carnations, the cost was high. Lisnave owed as much as $310 million to banks and the state, including $238 million in crippling short-term loans.

Atlantic Chief Says B&C Knew of Problems for Months

The Associated Press

LONDON — The suspended chief executive of Atlantic Computer Ltd. denied Friday that the company's parent, British & Commonwealth PLC, only recently found out that the leasing concern was having severe financial problems.

David McCormick, who was suspended at the end of March, said B&C executives were aware of the extent of Atlantic's problems more than a year ago. This contradicted statements from B&C on Tuesday, when it also said it would write of its £550 million ($904.8 million) investment in Atlantic.

B&C, a financial services company, announced Tuesday that it would sell £750 million of assets to cut its debt. It has placed Atlantic in the hands of an independent administrator.

"The full magnitude of Atlantic's problems was reported to certain board members of B&C more than a year ago, following a review of the potential liabilities, which I instigated," Mr. McCormick said. He added that he was unable to elaborate on his remarks because of his "fiduciary duties and duties of confidentiality," said an aide, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

A B&C spokesman, who also refused to be identified, said executives of her company stood by their earlier statement.

Peter Thompson, the B&C chairman, said Tuesday that the decision to write off the Atlantic investment and to place the subsidiary in the hands of Price Waterhouse & Co. were the result of three parallel studies.

One of the reviews, conducted by an auditor, showed that Atlantic's profits and net assets had been overstated as a result of what Mr. Thompson described as "optimistic accounting."

Pirelli & C. Sells Stake to Indosuez

Reuters

MILAN — Banque Indosuez, the investment banking arm of Compagnie Financière de Suez, has bought a 5.38 percent stake in Pirelli & C., the holding company that controls the Pirelli SpA industrial group, Pirelli's chairman, Leopoldo Pirelli, said Friday.

He disclosed the stake at the start of the Pirelli & C. shareholders meeting. Mr. Pirelli said the French company held 7.7 million ordinary shares of Pirelli & C., making it the fifth largest shareholder.

He did not give further details. Pirelli & C. ordinary shares closed Friday at 9,630 lire ($7.83), down 19 lire from Thursday.

Ciba-Geigy Withdraws Capital Expansion Plan

Reuters

BASLE, Switzerland — Ciba-Geigy AG said Friday it has dropped plans for a rights issue and the creation of shares for its workers' pension funds because of the recent deterioration of the Swiss stock market.

The pharmaceuticals company added, however, that it would proceed with its plan to let holders of participation certificates swap them for registered shares.

Ciba-Geigy said the Swiss stock market had deteriorated since it announced plans for the capital increase on Feb. 21, causing it to revise its plans. Since then, the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator has fallen to 619.30 from 644.3, while the price of Ciba's bearer stock has dropped to 2,930 Swiss francs ($2,222) from 3,290 francs.

Investors in the Swiss market have become upset in the past year over rights issues, in which companies offer more stock to their current shareholders. Analysts said that few companies actually needed to raise money, but they found the issues an irresistible cheap way to tap the markets.

A drawback to rights issues is that stockholders must either add to their investments by taking up the new shares or end up owning a reduced portion of the company.

Besides withdrawing the right issue, Ciba-Geigy said it would buy 360,000 registered shares for its employee and management fund in the market, rather than create them through a capital increase as originally planned.

The proposed purchases represent more than 10 percent of the company's 3.5 million registered shares.

A company statement said, "In view of the depressed share quotations, we deem it advisable, and again in the interest of shareholders, to obtain the shares required for the employees' and management's participations through purchases on the stock market, rather than through an increase in share capital."

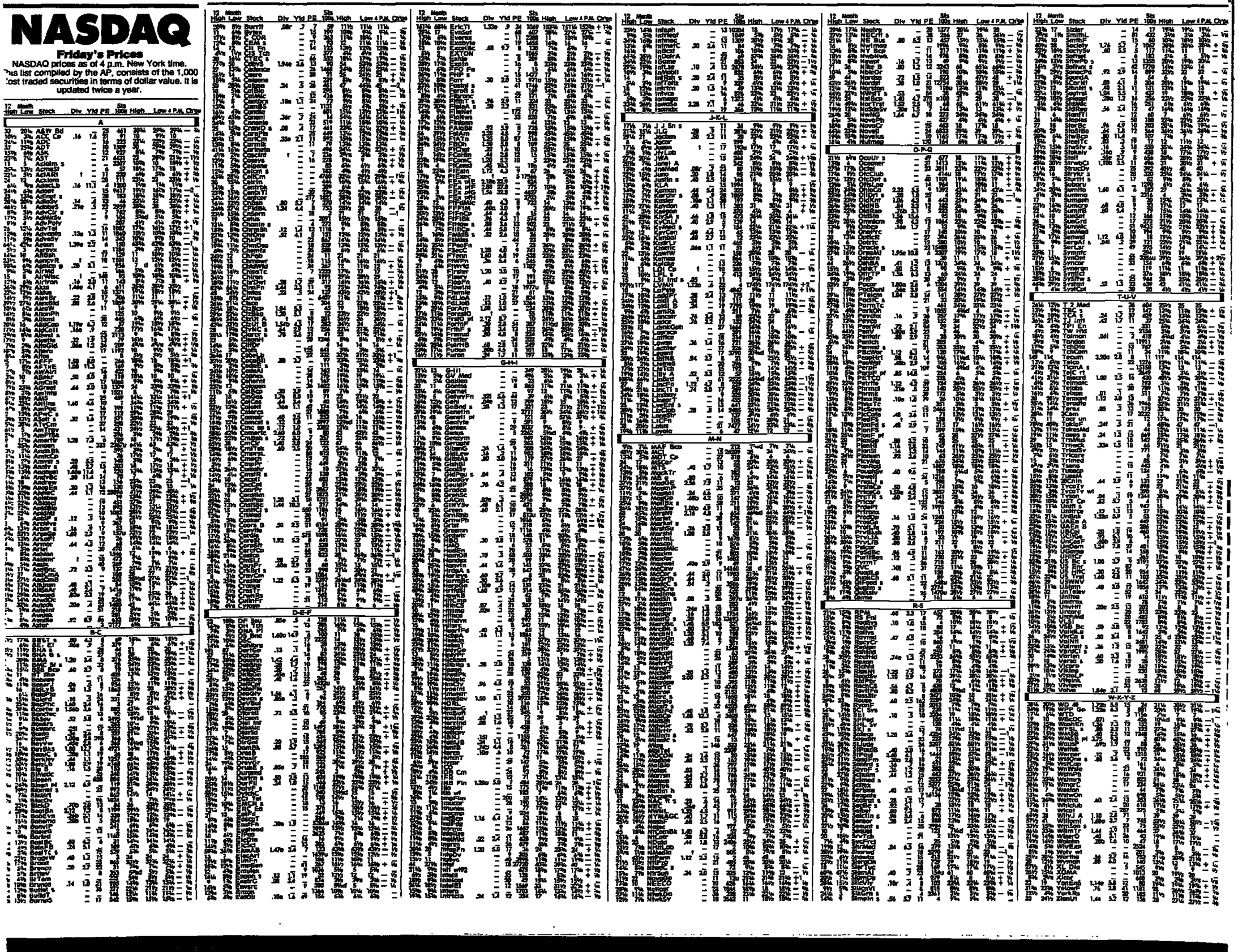
A spokesman said the company would proceed with its plan to let holders of the 1.1 million participation certificates swap them for registered shares. This will not entail creation of new stock. Voting rights are concentrated in the registered shares, which have been closed to foreigners.

A company letter to shareholders said, "We are convinced that these decisions take the recent changes in market conditions adequately into account, and that we are again submitting to you a well-balanced set of proposals."

NASDAQ

Friday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



AMEX

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Chge
A										
4	2½	ABM G				27	2½	2½	2½	
5⅜	2⅜	AIFS								
19⅞	9¼	AIM Str	1.08	12.2		278	9¾	8⅞	9	+⅛
12⅜	5¼	AM Intl				251	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
13⅜	5¼	AMC				134	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
3½	½	AM I wt								
3	2	AOI	.05e	2.1	91	31	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
17¼	9¼	ATT&E				244	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+⅛
11	⅝	ATTC wt				462	⅞	⅝	⅝	
11	5⅜	ATI				268	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
62¾	44⅜	ATT Pd	2.18e	4.6		48	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜	-⅜
16⅜	8¼	Abkamd				39	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
12	7¼	AcmCm n				2	8	8	8	
5¼	4	AcmeU				7	4½	4½	4½	
4½	2	Acton				226	3½	3½	3½	
24⅜	11⅞	Acton				72	12	12	12	
3⅝	1⅝	AdamRs				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅜	4¼	AdvMed				9	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
23¼	15¼	AirWst n				112	22¼	22¼	22¼	
19⅛	14	AirExp				9	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
12	7¼	AlrCm n	2.16	28.1		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅜	5⅜	AlbaW				5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
4⅜	1⅛	Alfin				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3	1⅜	AlbuH n				38	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Alistar				169	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Alshsn				4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4	1⅛	AlskGr				45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
65	38¼	Alcoa pf	3.75	9.0		x2600	42	41⅝	41⅝	-⅜
35⅝	25⅝	Alza			73	1535	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+⅜
35⅝	16⅝	Alza un				2	18	18	18	
22⅝	10⅜	Amdhl	.10	.7	10	3011	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+⅛
14⅝	12¼	AFstPr2	1.76e	12.7		57	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
15⅜	13½	AmBlN	.15	1.1	23	40	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5⅝	3	AEcol				40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	13⅝	AFrus A	.24	1.1		200	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
24½	11⅜	AFruc B	.24	1.2		32	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
2⅜	1⅛	AHtMg				26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	14⅜	Aisrael	.27e	1.4	11	11	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
⅝	⅛	AMBid			31	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅜	4⅛	AMed wt				3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8¾	6⅜	AmOil				36	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
69	57½	APerl	.32e	0.6		2	57½	57½	57½	
28⅜	13⅜	APrec	.36	1.5		24	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
28⅜	13⅜	ARestr	1.40e	14.2		39	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅜	2⅝	ASciE				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	⅞	ASci wt				16	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	2⅜	AmSwM	.46e	14.2		283	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅝	2⅜	AmTechC				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
32	24⅝	A-tron	.87	3.1		26	28	28	28	
10⅜	7⅛	A-tron sc				234	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
10⅜	7⅛	A-tron	.425	5.2		2	8	8	8	
3⅜	1⅝	ASCI wt				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2⅜	AmSwM	.46e	14.2		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅝	2⅜	AmTechC				283	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
32	24⅝	A-tron	.87	3.1		26	28	28	28	
10⅜	7⅛	A-tron sc				234	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
10⅜	7⅛	A-tron	.425	5.2		2	8	8	8	
23⅜	15	A-tthe sc				82	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
27½	21½	A-tthe pf	1.27	4.7		226	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
21	9⅜	A-tthe sc				552	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
45½	36⅜	A-tm s	2.81	4.5		72	44½	44¼	44¼	-⅛
12⅜	3¾	A-tm sc				108	8½	7⅞	8	+⅛
19⅜	17½	A-tm sc	4.95	5.1		2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
23½	9	A-tmc sc				72	16½	16½	16½	
47⅜	39⅜	A-tmy s	2.09	4.5		72	46½	46½	46½	
19⅝	7¼	A-tmy sc				2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
62	44	A-thr	2.75	4.6		389	60¼	59¾	59¾	-⅛
17⅜	5⅜	A-thr sc				383	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	
44½	39⅜	A-tso	1.55	3.2		5	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
17⅜	5⅜	A-tso sc				383	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	
57¼	37⅜	A-tsw sc	2.57	4.5		97	57	57	57	+⅛
28⅜	7¼	A-tow sc				210	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
42½	35¼	A-tdd us	1.58	4.3		37	37¼	37¼	37¼	
32⅜	27⅜	A-tdd s	1.58	5.1		3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
71	44	A-tm sc				717	64⅜	63⅝	63⅝	-⅜
66⅜	57⅜	A-ton	4.75	7.6		6	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	
42½	36	A-ton sc				88	37	37	37	
42⅜	34⅜	A-tpe	2.87	6.9		165	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
23⅜	9	A-tpe sc				265	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
57½	42¼	A-ss s	1.86	3.3		264	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	+⅛
14¾	4½	A-se sc				10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
44⅜	35⅜	A-tm s	2.97	7.1		462	42	41⅞	42	+⅛
6⅜	3⅜	A-tm sc				315	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
62	33½	A-tk s	1.95	5.3		11	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+⅛
13	3	A-tk sc				208	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
44	27¾	A-tl s	2.98	6.9		208	43¼	43¼	43¼	
12⅜	4⅜	A-tl sc				5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
58	42¾	A-twp un	.27	.8		5	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
10⅜	8¾	A-twp sc				102	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
107⅜	88¾	A-tbm s	4.79	4.6		1054	104	104	104	
15⅜	3⅜	A-tbm sc				443	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
47⅜	32	A-tnl s	1.14	2.4		47	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
15⅜	8⅜	A-tnl sc				866	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
57¼	49	A-tmk s	1.78	3.1		2	57½	57½	57½	
25⅜	13½	A-tmk sc				187	17⅜	16	16⅜	
23⅜	21⅛	A-tno s	1.36	5.6		94	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
22	19	A-tno sc				306	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
52¼	42⅜	A-tnb	2.55	5.0		2	51¼	51¼	51¼	
15	6⅜	A-tnb sc				88	9	9	9	
48½	37⅜	A-tpg s	1.78	3.8		76	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
24⅜	8¼	A-tpg sc				76	21¾	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
7¼	3⅜	A-ts s	1.95	5.1		179	38¼	34⅜	34⅜	+⅛
7½	2½	A-ts sc				67	2½	2½	2½	
67½	57½	A-uno	2.27	3.6		3	63	63	63	
18	5⅜	A-uno sc				68	6⅛	5⅜	6	
61	49⅜	A-xrx	2.95	5.1		57	57¾	57¼	57¼	+⅛
9¾	2½	A-xrx sc				47	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12	8¾	Amwest	.20	2.2	16	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7	3¾	Andct				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅜	11½	Andrea	.92	7.4	11	7	12	12	12	
14	11½	Angel un	.31e	2.6		5	12	12	12	
16⅜	12⅜	AngMf n	2.16	15.9		26	13⅝	13½	13½	
20⅜	16⅜	AngPar	2.80	12.2		68	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
2⅜	⅝	AntCm				14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9	5¾	Antud	.67e	11.2		5	6	6	6	-⅛
6⅜	3½	ArrowA		1.9		10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	Astrex				7	½	½	½	
2⅜	⅝	Astrfc				134	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
12⅜	5¾	Atari				69	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3	1⅜	AtlsCM				96	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
7⅜	4	Atlas wt				35	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4⅜	2	Audvox				93	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
B										
17½	12¾	B&H Mr	1.45e	11.8	9	34	12½d	12½	12¼	
19⅞	14⅜	B HO	2.00e	18.3	5	15	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
15	8¾	BAT In	1.20e	10.0	10	8619	12⅜	11⅞d	12	+⅛
54	40⅜	BHC n				459	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+⅛
10⅜	6¼	BSD	.10e	1.1	7	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
8¾	5¾	BSN				2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	BSN wt				115	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15⅜	7¾	Baldwn	.32	10.7		3	3	3	3	
15⅜	7¾	Baldwr s	.16	1.2	11	3514	8½d	7¾	8¼	+⅛
8½	5⅜	BaltFM	.16	2.4		140	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
5⅜	4¼	BambPl				5	5	5	5	+⅛
19⅜	17⅜	BanPcl	1.79e	10.3		14	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
14⅜	⅝	Barsfr s				36	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
5¾	⅜	BnkBld				159	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
11	6½	BkSPr				6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
23¼	7¼	BT Nk wt				1706	23¼	22¼	23¼	+1⅛
C										
9¼	5¾	CIM	1.13e	19.2		112	6	5⅞	5⅞	
3¾	2⅜	CMI Co				93	2½	2½	2½	
22⅜	15⅜	CVB Fn	.36			155	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅜	2⅜	CXR				173	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
47¼	21⅜	Cabivsn				17	22¾	22¾	22¾	
15⅜	10⅝	CaleNU				2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
14	6¾	CalEne				47	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	
15¼	7⅞	Calprop	.60	10.0		7	6	6	6	
13⅜	6⅜	CAmpr s	.36			32	8	8	8	
19⅜	12⅜	CdnOcc				178	7	7	7	
12⅜	6¾	CdnMid n	.55e	8.1		170	7	7	7	
7⅜	3¾	Carmel				2	4	4	4	
16⅜	6¾	CarrOc				912	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅜	1⅜	CarrOr pf	5.00	9.3		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
19⅜	11⅜	CshAm	.88	4.6	11	2	19	19	19	
10⅜	5¾	Cassen				2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
1⅝	1⅜	CastlA s	.48	4.9	11	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅜	10	CastPd	1.71e	9.4		1534	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+⅛
12⅜	5¾	CatHLI				35	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
6⅜	4¾	CatlGe				7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6⅜	4¾	CFCda g	.01e			7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
39⅜	35	Cavnds wi	3.50	9.1		2	38½	38½	38½	
10	5¾	CenSse	1.00e	11.0		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅜	7¾	CtvCm s				146	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
6⅜	5¾	CenvDv				2	6	6	6	
24⅜	24⅜	ChDvB				2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
41⅜	24⅜	ChDevA				2	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
4⅜	2⅜	ChpEn				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅜	2	Charlot				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅜	3¼	ChemSm				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
28⅜	20¼	ChlRv	1.20e	5.4		10	5	22¼	22¼	
28⅜	20¼	ChlRv				2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
2⅜	1⅜	Chiodel				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	2⅜	Chl wtYY3				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Chl wtY				277	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅜	5⅜	ChlFst s	.72	6.9		163	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
10	5¾	ClearCh	3.00e	20.5		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8¼	6⅛	CoastD				17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅜	2⅜	Collins				138	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅜	3⅜	ColorSv				2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8	4½	ColREI	.91e	13.2		7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅜	8¾	ColLab n				124	12	12	12	
7⅜	3¾	ComFd				2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27¼	19	Cominc	.50e	2.7		16	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+⅛
10⅜	5¾	Comtrn				2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
4⅜	2⅜	ComsD				20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	Cmpmt				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2	Cmtrnc				4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Concpt				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Concpt B				4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Consol				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4½	2⅜	Consin				159	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅜	8⅜	ContMtl				2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
30⅜	12⅜	Contin				88	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Convrs s				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4½	2	Convst				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16⅜	10	Cooley	1.44	11.9	22	1050	12⅛	12	12	
5	1⅜	Corcap				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10	6⅜	Coron g	.05e			184	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
5	3	Courtld	1.20e	25.5		5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Cross	1.24	4.8	24	417	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
3⅜	2⅜	CrnCP	.30e	2.7	13	237	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
36⅜	25⅜	CrnCPB	.12	5.0	13	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15	9⅜	CwnCr s				2841	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
9⅜	4⅜	CrulsAm				2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Crystl			17	1822	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28⅜	14⅜	Cubic	.48	2.5	9	60	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
28⅜	16⅞	Curtis s	.44	2.3	11	12	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Cushnd				14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅜	7½	CyprPd				14	9⅜	9	9⅜	+⅛
D-E										
2⅜	1	DI Ind				181	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅜	6¾	DWG				286	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
3⅜	1⅜	DamEA				275	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅞	⅝	DamEB				141	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅜	6¾	DeRose	.16	1.6		1141	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Decorat				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅜	3	DelEle			14	34	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅜	⅝	Delmed				449	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13½	4⅜	Dk Nk wt				2745	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Dasmtn				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	Desgnl				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅜	2⅜	DevnE			261	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	2⅜	Diasnc				1095	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	DckMA s				10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅜	4⅜	DckMB s				1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅜	11⅜	DivNtH				177	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
3⅜	1⅜	DmTfc				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅜	7⅞	DowC n				3868	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
3⅜	2⅜	DryHAu	.72	7.4		315	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10	8⅜	DryCol	.66	6.9		48	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅜	8⅜	DryHNY	.66	6.9		61	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅜	7⅜	DrivHar				15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
5⅜	1⅜	Ducom				186	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
23⅜	18½	Duplex	.76	4.6		16	19	19	19	
7⅜	1⅜	EAC				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅜	6¾	ECI n				6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
6⅜	1⅜	EECO				2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
8⅜	3½	ENSR				853	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	ESI				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅜	7½	EagIPn	.50	6.1		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
18	8½	vIEAL pfD	2.84	28.8		1148	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
13	7¼	vIEAL pfE				56	10	10	10	
14⅜	8¾	vIEAL pfF				206	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
14⅜	8¾	vIEAL pfG				147	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
25⅜	13⅜	EastmCo	.56	3.2	11	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
25⅜	16⅜	Eclsp	2.98e	16.7		17	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
21¼	12¾	EchoBy	.87	5.2	12	2069	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	+⅛
15¾	9½	EcolEn	.14	1.0	16	48	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	+⅛
18⅜	13	Edisto n				589	17½	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
19½	15¼	Edist pf	2.60	14.1		21	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
16⅜	9⅜	Elan			53	252	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
F-G										
9⅜	4⅜	FFP	1.50	30.8	122	34	5	4⅞	4⅞	
21⅛	15⅜	FalcCbl	2.16			115	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+⅛
12⅜	5⅜	Fibrbd				7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
10⅜	6	FldHn	.40	4.3		7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
12⅜	7¾	FlAugs	.16	2.1		73	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅜	1⅜	FlAusPr	1.00e	12.1		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8⅜	4⅜	FlCntrl	.10	1.3	19	128	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅜	15⅜	FlCons	2.00e	15.1	7	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
36½	28	FstFd				6	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
22⅜	16⅜	FlEms	1.28	7.5	9	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
23⅜	12½	FlNtCbl	.20e	1.5	12	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
8½	5¾	FlRsBc			16	55	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
1⅜	1	Fotcrn				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅜	10⅜	Fischr	.40	3.3		158	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
2⅜	1⅜	FlaCE	2.12	7.8	15	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3	2⅜	Flanign				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	FlexBd	.97e	12.5		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
28	28	FlaRck	.36	1.3		38	28	28	28	
3⅜	2⅜	Flake				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	Fnd wtH				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	1⅜	Fnd wtI				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	ForstCp	.36	1.0		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Forstl				157	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
36⅜	24⅜	Forum	1.35	5.0		2	27	27	27	
3⅜	2⅜	FoumPw				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅜	6⅜	Frnkln				7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
12⅜	6⅜	FrshKpr	.11	.7		26	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
12⅜	6⅜	FreeEl				14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Frlchn	.25e	7.7		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	FrshEn				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	FrshSs	.24	2.3		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅜	7⅜	FrsPrd s	.20	2.2		15	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
16⅜	9⅜	Frulnt				2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
12⅜	6⅜	FurVII				2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
24⅜	17⅜	GTI				2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
24⅜	17⅜	GalAmco	.59	7.3		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	GalGc s				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	GalxCbl	1.40	7.4		222	19	18⅜	19	+⅛
3⅜	2⅜	GaviC				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Gemco				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	GnAuto				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	GEC wtY				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	GnElec wtM				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	GnEms	.20e	4.4	14	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	GnMicr				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Gentlec				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	GiantFd	.48	2.2	15	2	22	22	22	
3⅜	2⅜	GnYt s				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3										

Famine to Feast in Vietnam

After Dramatic Rice Gains, Country is No. 3 Exporter

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

VINH LONG, Vietnam — Two years after its ommunist rulers made an international appeal for ergency food aid to avert famine, Vietnam has ansformed its agricultural system, boosting pro- activity and catapulting itself into the position of e world's third-largest rice exporter in 1989.

Most of the increased production has come here the country's agricultural heartland, the fertile ekong Delta in what was formerly South Viet- m. Operating under new rules from Hanoi that ve provinces a freer hand to sell their products road, the delta accounted for more than 90 rcent of Vietnam's rice exports last year.

The dramatic turnaround in rice production is far the most concrete and visible success story a three-year economic-reform program that has own only modest results in other key sectors.

Vietnam exported 1.4 million metric tons of rice st year, behind only the United States and Thai- nd. The trend has continued this year, with etnam exporting between 200,000 and 300,000 ns of rice in the first three months of 1990, cording to agricultural officials.

Here in coastal Cuu Long Province, farmers oduced a record 1 million tons of rice last year, d agricultural officials are hoping for 1.2 million ns in 1990.

The province produced so much rice last year at officials are still having trouble processing it their antiquated mills and finding markets road. A local official said farmers are storing e in their houses until the government can find yers; much of it may end up being fed to pigs.

Nguyen Va Ba, the provincial official in charge agriculture, attributed the increase to improve- ents in the province's aging irrigation system that lowed farmers to make use of idle lands and ant two rice crops each year instead of one. He id the central government's economic reforms- r example, giving farmers lifetime tenancy on eir land-were "like a key that opened the door to eater production."

While farmers complain that the government ll pays them too little for their rice, many here in e delta have nonetheless been able to improve eir lifestyles significantly, using their new earn- ings to invest in consumer goods and to upgrade their farming equipment.

Although most of the increase has occurred in the Mekong Delta, even the northern half of the country has produced more rice. The increased production has allowed the central government to build up its badly depleted rice reserves — though the numbers are still considered a state secret.

With new reserves, Hanoi has been willing to allow the more prosperous provinces in the south to export rice that previously had been needed to avert famine.

It is the north, with its harsh typhoon weather, that has traditionally run short of rice between harvests, forcing the government to ship in large amounts from the more fertile south. In 1988, it was in the northern coastal provinces of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh that the government said peasants were facing widespread famine and had to eat their seed stocks to stay alive.

While the south owes its increased production primarily to technical improvements, like the new canals in Cuu Long, the north's gains are almost all directly traceable to Hanoi's economic reforms and the loosening of the Communist grip over agricultural life.

Unlike the formerly capitalist south, the northern provinces went through a lengthy period of collectivization and cooperative agriculture that the party has only recently scrapped in favor of free-market principles.

The most important change, according to Vietnamese agriculture officials and foreign experts, was the decision to abolish costly state subsidies that kept the price of rice artificially low and created a two-tier system of state and market prices.

Because city dwellers and government employees were given rations to buy certain amounts of rice at the cheaper, state-supported price, they tended to buy rice and hoard it when they did not need it.

Under the new system, the state subsidies were eliminated, salaries were increased and people were told to buy their rice at markets. Economists and agricultural officials said that because of this change, people are now buying only the rice they need.

Hanoi Readies Banking Overhaul

Reuters

HANOI — Vietnam is prepar- ; to restructure its banking sys- n, using commercial banks to ter to market-oriented re- ms, a top state bank official d Friday.

Nguyen Cong Hai, deputy di- tor of the bank's foreign de- rtment, said a government de- e that is expected to be proved by mid-year would also vide a framework for foreign ks to operate in Vietnam, ugh their presence would not mediately be encouraged.

Mr. Hai said the decree would out conditions for establish- ; independent commercial ks, including reserve require- nts, operating rules and the nagement qualifications ded to set up a bank.

This would be the biggest step ar in breaking down the cen- ized socialist banking system. e process began in July 1988, en the sector was divided into entral bank and various sec- al banks, including agricultur- nvestment and trade.

Now all (commercial) banks will be able to carry out transactions in all fields," Mr. Hai said in an interview.

The draft decree was drawn up over the last few months and was scrutinized by an International Monetary Fund team which helped guide the reform program.

Although full details of the decree were not yet available, Mr. Hai said it would allow the creation of different financial institutions, including credit companies and joint-stock banks.

The decree would also deal with foreign banks, which have shown increasing interest in operating in Vietnam as its reforms, launched three years ago, have started to revitalize the moribund economy and attract foreign investment. Their presence would not be encouraged at this stage, Mr. Hai said.

"For the time being we are not closing our doors, but we are not opening our doors widely to encourage them to come," Mr. Hai said. "We must establish our own system before it can compete with foreign banks."

He said five or six French banks have representative offices in Ho Chi Minh City in the south, but no branch offices or joint venture banks had been licensed.

Vietnam recognizes the value of foreign banks, Mr. Hai added, saying they would help mobilize foreign funds, act as an example for Vietnamese banks and help with training.

"But for the time being we could not compete with them," he said. The government is working on legislative and administrative changes to keep up with liberal economic reforms under which it slashed subsidies, exposed prices and supplies to market forces and eased central control.

Mr. Hai said a second decree would allow the state bank to regulate credit funds that sprang up in the face of tight credit controls by state banks.

The funds, which were licensed by Communist Party committees and did not come under state bank supervision, were established with high deposit and loan interest rates. They have now fallen on hard times Mr. Hai said.

Larsen Battle Averted As Ambani Steps Down

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Dhirubhai Ambani has resigned as chairman of Larsen & Toubro Ltd., averting a stormy proxy battle to sack him, officials of the major Indian engineering company said Friday.

The compromise, worked out in New Delhi with Finance Minister Madhu Dandavate, ended a showdown between one of India's leading industrialists and the new government of Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

Mr. Ambani, chairman of the textiles conglomerate Reliance Industries Ltd. and a supporter of the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, took control of Larsen in 1988 in a controversial share-buying deal.

The state-run Life Insurance Corp. dropped a demand for an emergency shareholders' meeting to sack Mr. Ambani and three other Reliance directors from Larsen's board — including Mr. Ambani's two sons — in the compromise deal.

In exchange, state financial institutions, which own more than one-third of Larsen's stock, have succeeded in naming the retired Bank of India chairman, D.N. Ghosh, as the new Larsen chairman, an official familiar with the negotiations said.

Reliance held nearly 34 percent of Larsen & Toubro shares and state institutions about 37 percent. The rest of the stock is widely spread among 1.2 million shareholders.

Larsen's shares fell 17 rupees (98 U.S. cents) to 75 rupees on Thursday, before Mr. Ambani announced he was quitting. They traded at 120 rupees when Life Insurance Corp. demanded the shareholders' meeting late last month.

Mr. Ambani, in a statement announcing his resignation, referred to market-depressing fears of war between India and Pakistan as his reason to quit. "This is a moment when all Indians must work together in a spirit of constructive endeavor," he said.

Mr. Dandavate, the finance minister, told parliament that the Gandhi government had put pressure on a subsidiary of the state-owned Bank of Baroda in 1988 to sell Reliance 7 percent of Larsen's shares.

Mr. Dandavate said he was happy the affair had ended honorably.

Mr. Singh, the prime minister, campaigned against big business ties with government in November's general election. The new government has sacked the Bank of Baroda chairman, Premjit Singh, and dissolved the subsidiary that sold Larsen's shares to Reliance.

Separately, Larsen & Toubro reported financial results Friday that a spokesman said are its best ever.

Pretax profit for the year ended March 31 rose to 5.0 billion rupees, from 3.3 billion in 1988-89, while earnings per share rose to 6.6 rupees from 4.9, on enlarged capital.

Sales rose to 9.83 billion rupees from 7.23 billion the year before and Larsen said it expects revenue to reach 13.9 billion rupees in the current, 1990-91 year, the spokesman said.

Beijing Under Pressure To Reduce Subsidies

Reuters

BEIJING — China may reform its costly subsidy program, which bails out failing industry and keeps prices artificially low, in what Western diplomats said could be a shift away from Marxist economic policy.

The China Daily on Friday quoted financial experts as recommending an overhaul of the subsidies, which now account for more than one-third of state spending.

The experts "said they believed the irrational subsidizing structure should be reformed and the ever-increasing amount of subsidies curbed," the newspaper reported.

Western diplomats said the article showed mounting pressure for a return to economic policies that lost favor after hardliners wrested control of the Communist Party from reformers last June.

China this year will spend $21 billion to keep loss-laden enterprises from collapsing and to lower prices for grain, cotton, oil, meat and vegetables.

But the newspaper, quoting Ministry of Finance sources, revealed that the published subsidy figure does not include grants for housing, public transportation, water, power, gas, free medical treatment and other forms of assistance paid for by local governments.

"The figure could actually be much larger, if the subsidies not reflected in the budget are included," the newspaper quoted a source as saying.

A Western diplomat said: "The problem is huge and the government is finally having to face up to it.

"The only way to deal with the problem of subsidies is through price changes. The appearance of this article is a subtle shift back towards more economic-reform minded ideas," the diplomat said.

The subsidies have been a key form of social control.

Without the aid, thousands of unprofitable state-run enterprises could fail, throwing millions out of work and adding to a serious unemployment problem.

The subsidies also allow the government to disguise inflation — one cause of the anti-government unrest that was crushed by the army in Beijing last June.

The newspaper said the government has kept grain prices for city dwellers largely unchanged for more than a decade despite rising payments to farmers.

In a front-page editorial on Friday, the Communist Party newspaper said the party had to recognize that economic reconstruction's central purpose was to ensure stability.

Payout Talk Boosts Stock Of Bond Int'l

Reuters

HONG KONG — Stock in Bond Corp. International, the Hong Kong-listed subsidiary of Australia's Bond Corp. Holdings, rose a sharp 10 percent Friday on speculation that a generous special dividend is imminent, brokers said.

The stock rose to 2.125 Hong Kong dollars (27.3 U.S. cents), up 21.5 cents, after Bond International announced a board meeting had been set for Wednesday to consider a proposal to pay a special dividend.

Bond International sold its 52 percent stake in Compañia de Teléfonos de Chile SA for 3.03 billion dollars to Telefónica of Spain.

"The market is expecting a special dividend of one dollar to 1.5 dollars per share from BCIL's sale of Chile Telephone," said a chief broker at a major financial house.

Brokers said Bond International stock's surge during the day was also fueled by a rumor that one or more investors are pondering whether to launch a takeover bid for Bond International at a price of around 2.80 dollars a share.

The company is also expected to decide whether to acquire the remaining 50 percent interest in its Rome property project at or before the board meeting, analysts said.

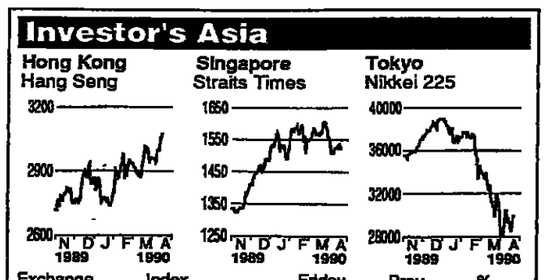
Peter Lucas, a director of Bond International and its 66 percent parent Bond Corp. Holdings, said earlier this month the company was awaiting a valuation on the Rome site before deciding whether to acquire the rest of the project, a move that would consume a significant but unknown portion of the Chile telephone sale proceeds, reducing the payout to shareholders.

Commenting on Bond Corp. Holding's six-month financial results earlier this month, Mr. Lucas said the company would cut its debt by 600 million Australian dollars ($462.3 million) with the sale of the Chilean stake. Bond Corp., which had a 758.1 million Australian dollar loss in the first half of its financial year, had debt of 6.67 billion Australian dollars, he added.

In February, Mr. Lucas said Bond International was willing to sell the Italian real estate interest and its 85 percent stake in a Chinese brewing venture.

Last year, minority shareholders in Bond International rejected an attempt by Alan Bond to return the subsidiary to full control by Bond Corp.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3076.30	3067.67	+0.28
Singapore	Straits Times	1520.56	1529.02	-0.55
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1492.20	1495.20	-0.20
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	29835.00	29945.00	-0.37
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	541.88	546.47	-0.84
Bangkok	Book Club	730.70	725.88	+0.66
Seoul	Composite Stock	767.45	768.31	-0.11
Taipei	Weighted Price	461.82	8830.57	-94.77
Manila	Composite	1075.31	1084.67	-0.86
New Zealand	Barclays	1747.57	1727.61	+1.16
Bombay	National Index	418.06	409.55	+2.08

Source: AFP International Herald Tribune

Indonesia's Tin Giant Plans Restructuring

Reuters

JAKARTA — PT Tambang Timah, the state-owned tin company that is one of the world's largest, said Friday that it is seeking loans for a five-year plan that involves overhauling the company and sharply cutting production costs.

"I have contacted the World Bank in Washington and they have agreed to send officials to visit Jakarta in June to study our situation," said the company's president, Kuntoro Mangkusubroto. "We'll decide then how much we need."

He said Timah wanted to cut production costs to $4,500 dollars a ton from the present $5,700 to $6,000 while increasing annual output capacity to at least 27,000 metric tons (29,700 short tones) from 23,800 metric tons.

Modernization would involve Timah's 31 dredgers and its workshops.

"We have to modernize. There's no other way," Mr. Kuntoro said. "Our dredgers need to be rehabilitated very soon. Our resource management needs to be changed from onshore to offshore."

The goal, he said, was to put Indonesia on a par with Brazil, its main competitor, which has a production cost of $5,000 a ton or less.

Indonesia is the largest of the Association of Tin Producing Countries, with exports of 29,900 tons in 1989. Of that, 23,000 tons came from Timah and the rest from PT Koba Tin, an Australian company.

ATPC comprises Australia, Bolivia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zaire. Brazil and China are the largest tin producers outside the group.

The price of tin closed Thursday in London at $6,655 a ton for delivery in three months.

Referring to Brazil, which he blamed for the current low prices, Mr. Kuntoro said, "We will compete with those cheap tin price producers. We know this is not easy but we will do it."

He said he expected Timah's profit to plunge to 11 billion rupiah (about $6 million) this year from 90 billion last year.

"If you say it is a total overhaul, I think you are right, because that is the only way if we want to compete in the world tin market," he said. "This should have been done when the tin price crashed five years ago."

Taiwan Says Surplus With U.S. Will Fall

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's trade surplus with the United States is expected to drop to between $8 billion and $10 billion this year, economic officials said Friday. The surplus last year was $12 billion.

The forecast came in response to concerns on the part of the U.S. Treasury Department, trade officials said.

Washington said it has seen no evidence that Taiwan was depreciating its currency to gain a competitive edge, but the Treasury has called for adjustment of Taiwan's currency and liberalization of its exchange and capital controls.

Taiwan's Central Bank governor, Samuel Shieh, described the U.S. report as fair and unlikely to affect the local foreign exchange market. The Central Bank would further ease exchange and capital controls, he said.

Taiwan's trade surplus with the U.S. fell to $1.87 billion in the first quarter of 1990 from $2.44 billion a year earlier.

■ Bank Shares Popular

Up to 3 million investors, more than expected, have applied for shares in three Taiwan state-run commercial banks, according to officials at Bank of Communications, underwriter for the issues. The one-week application period ended on Thursday.

SEOUL: *The Push to Retool Major Industries as Traditional Exports Fail*

(Continued from first finance page)

ng a temporary and difficult tion from which it will e stronger.

current lull is a "second- retooling," according to rd Mounce, general manager se Manhattan Bank's unit in "It has come a little sooner nticipated, but it is a devel- it that South Korea's plan- ave been expecting," he said. t tries to regain its lost dyna- South Korea cannot lean on key advantages that helped its first economic miracle: a currency and low wages.

rapid appreciation of the se yen in the latter half of 80s made Japanese goods more expensive for American consumers, and this opened up a market for lower-priced goods that South Korea filled, according to Lee Hahn Koo, president of Daewoo Research Institute.

The South Korean goods were cheap partly because wages were extremely low.

However, the yen is falling, a trend that narrows the price differential between South Korean and Japanese goods. Meanwhile, South Korea's workers have staged strikes that won them large wage increases, thereby boosting costs for exporters.

The economic upshot is that the country's high-value goods are once again brushing up against Japanese competitors, while low-value goods face challenges from such Southeast Asian competitors as the Philippines and Thailand.

Exports to the United States, which is South Korea's main trade partner, fell 3.6 percent last year as imports rose more than 20 percent, South Korean statistics show.

Mr. Roh wants to steer the economy away from some of the labor-intensive industries, such as textiles and footwear, that were once the nation's bread and butter but that now can no longer compete against goods from the cheaper Southeast Asian countries.

Meanwhile, the government is encouraging modernization of equipment in the remaining sectors, including the kind of high-tech industries dominated until now by Japan and Western nations.

The problem for South Korea is that the industries in which it wants to compete in the future are already highly competitive. Although they are having trouble selling the cars they produce, South Korea's auto firms plan capacity increases.

For modernization to work, the country desperately needs cooperation from its workers, experts say.

The relationship between management and labor remains bitter. More than any other factor, the bad blood between workers and managers could undermine the prospects of the South Korean economy, which experts say needs peace on factory floors to achieve another miracle.

BELUX FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
R.C. Luxembourg B 26775

Avis aux Actionnaires
CONVOCATION

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de BELUX FUND, Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,

le Mercredi 2 mai 1990 à 15.00 heures

et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant:

1. Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1989.
2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport des Réviseurs d'Entreprises pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1989.
3. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 décembre 1989.
4. Affectation du bénéfice de la Société.
5. Donner quitus aux Administrateurs et aux Réviseurs d'Entreprises pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 31 décembre 1989.
6. Renouveler le mandat des Administrateurs et du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires.
7. Divers.

** ** **

La présente convocation et une formule de procuration sont envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 13 avril 1990.

Pour avoir le droit d'assister ou de se faire représenter à cette assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur doivent avoir déposé pour le 24 avril 1990, leurs titres, soit au siège social de la société, soit, aux guichets des établissements suivants, où des formules de procuration sont disponibles:

- en Belgique: Banque Paribas Belgique S.A.
 World Trade Center
 Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 162
 B-1210 Bruxelles
- au Luxembourg: Banque Paribas Luxembourg
 10A, Boulevard Royal
 Luxembourg
 Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.
 Boulevard Emmanuel Servais 2
 Luxembourg.

Les propriétaires d'actions nominatives doivent dans le même délai, c'est-à-dire pour le 24 avril 1990, informer par écrit (lettre ou procuration) le Conseil d'Administration, de leur intention d'assister à l'assemblée.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration,
J.Pierson
Directeur

ECUPAR
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
R.C. Luxembourg B 22918

Avis aux Actionnaires
CONVOCATION

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de ECUPAR, Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,

le Mercredi 2 mai 1990 à 16.00 heures

et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant:

1. Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1989.
2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1989.
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- en Belgique: Banque Paribas Belgique S.A.
 World Trade Center
 Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 162
 B-1210 Bruxelles
 Crédit Communal de Belgique
 44, Boulevard Pachéco
 B-1000 Bruxelles
 COB Banque d'Epargne S.C.
 25, rue de Trèves
 B-1040 Bruxelles
- au Luxembourg: Banque Paribas Luxembourg
 10A, Boulevard Royal
 Luxembourg
 Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.
 Boulevard Emmanuel Servais 2
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Pour le Conseil d'Administration,
J.Pierson
Président

NYSE

Friday's Closing

es include the nationwide prices up to osing on Wall Street and do not reflect ces elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
TRWov s	.20	.4	21	1198	45½	44¾	44¾	+ ⅝
TRWpfW	1.60	11.1	-	1875	14¾	14¼	14¼	- ⅛
TRWpfWC	1.60	10.4	-	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	- ⅛
TRWpfXD	2.50	10.2	-	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
TRWpfY	1.68	9.5	13	1611	51	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
TaCrude	.92	2.9	28	434	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Tandy			-	1	15	15	15	
TchSpn			-	-	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
TdSt pf			-	17	23	23	23	
Tektron	.56	2.1	21	219	27¼	26¾	26¾	- ⅛
TelDt s	2.40	10.7	-	215	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
TelDt pf	2.21	10.5	-	4	21	21	21	
TelDt pfA	2.21	10.5	-	4	21	21	21	
Teledyn			-	-	39	39	39	- ⅛
Teleflex	.36	1.1	14	1	32½	32½	32½	
Telefon	.20g	.9	17	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Telmrk	1.48	3.8	14	167	39	38¾	38¾	- ⅛
Tenera	.48	2.5	14	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Tenneco	3.00	5.1	8	1369	59⅜	58⅝	58⅝	- ⅝
TerraNU s	.146	.5	25	5	28½	28½	28½	
Tesoro			-	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
TexAir pf	2.00	22.2	-	1	9	9	9	
TexAm	1.20	10.3	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Texaco	3.80	6.1	9	1178	62⅜	61⅞	62⅛	+ ⅛
TexCrd s	1.48	3.6	11	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	- ⅛
TexEst	1.96	10.6	7	1	18½	18½	18½	
TexInc	2.16	5.3	11	1	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	- ⅛
TexOGs	1.40	2.2	15	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	- ⅛
TexPac s	.60	2.4	14	1	25	25	25	
TexUtil	1.96	4.8	11	1	41	41	41	
Textron	2.00	3.2	9	1	62½	62½	62½	
Thiokol	1.20	3.2	11	1	37½	37½	37½	
ThomNet	.20	1.2	15	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
ThomMed								

SPORTS

Lone Goal Gets Bruins By Montreal in Game 1, Rangers Rout Capitals

The Associated Press

The two best defensive teams in the National Hockey League, Boston and Montreal, did nothing to spoil their reputations in their playoff opener.

Dave Poulin's second-period power-play goal and Andy Moog's first career playoff shutout gave the Bruins a 1-0 victory over the Canadiens in Game 1 of the Adams Division finals Thursday night in Boston.

NHL PLAYOFFS

"You have to expect that kind of game," Guy Carbonneau of Montreal said, "especially here where the rink is small. We knew it wasn't going to be an 8-6 game."

In New York, Bernie Nicholls scored three goals for the first time in a playoff game as the New York Rangers beat the Washington Capitals, 7-3, in the opener of the Patrick Division finals.

During the regular season, Boston allowed a league-low 232 goals and had the NHL's best record. Montreal was second-best defensively with 234 goals and fourth in the overall standings.

The best-of-7 series resumes Saturday night in Boston.

Poulin's goal came after Patrick Roy made a pad save on a 40-foot (12-meter) slap shot by Ray Bourque. Randy Burridge of Boston swiped at it and missed, but Poulin lifted a short backhander over Roy's outstretched arm.

Montreal pulled Roy for an extra skater with 1:02 left, and John Carter of Boston was penalized for high-sticking with 48 seconds to go. Montreal, with a two-man advantage, swarmed around Moog but could not get a shot on net.

Rangers 7, Capitals 3: Nicholls gave the Rangers a 1-0 lead with the only goal of the first period, then gave them some insurance with a goal at 11:49 of the final period after the Capitals had reduced New York's 3-0 lead to 4-3. After Mike Gartner's power-play tip-in at 13:26, Nicholls banged in Gartner's rebound at 17:36 to complete his hat trick.

The best-of-7 series resumes in New York on Saturday night.

It was the second playoff hat trick in as many games for the Rangers, who had gone 10 years without one until Gartner scored three times in the opening-round clincher against the New York Islanders.

Bob Rouse got the Capitals on the scoreboard, and after John Ogrodnick of New York beat Mike Liut at 5:55, John Druce and Scott Stevens scored to close the gap to 4-3 midway through the period.

But Nicholls put the game away when he scored at 11:49. Gartner, who played nearly 10 seasons in Washington, finished off his old mates when he tipped in a point shot by Randy Moller at 13:26.

Falcons Counting on Top NFL Draft Pick to Alter Fortunes

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League's 55th annual draft of college players on Sunday is ordinary in this respect: speculation about which players are coveted most is answered with more speculation, and questions about which teams will be most active with trades are answered with more questions.

This much appears certain: Jeff George, a junior quarterback from Illinois with a rifle arm and professional poise, will be the first player selected. But another question follows: by whom?

The Atlanta Falcons have the first pick and have played cat-and-mouse with their intentions. The latest is that they have made a deal with the Indianapolis Colts that will send George to Indiana, if the Colts can sign George before the weekend. Will it stick?

The Colts desperately want George because he is from Indiana.

"I think you always listen to anything anybody has to say," said Jerry Glanville, the Falcons' new head coach fresh from a four-year stint as head coach of the Houston Oilers. "Jeff George will be the No. 1 pick by somebody. If we're there, we'll take him."

Late Thursday, George's agent, Leigh Steinberg, said that the Falcons had made a deal with the Colts for two players, a fifth-round choice this year and a 1991 first-round draft choice for the No. 1 selection.

"We have come to an agreement on what we'll give up," Jim Irsay, general manager of the Colts, said. "Now we're trying to wind up the deal."

Falcons officials declined to comment, but Steinberg said he was confident that a deal with the Colts would be reached in time.

What Glanville hoped would happen, and, according to Steinberg has happened, is that Atlanta is getting the players it wants.

In exchange for the top choice, Indianapolis would send Andre Rison, a receiver, and the six-time Pro Bowl offensive tackle, Chris Hinton, to Atlanta.

Glanville believes those two players are just the infusion his young team needs. With this deal, the Falcons could still gain plenty in the first round with their No. 20 pick obtained from the Washington Redskins in a trade last year for Gerald Riggs, a running back.

With promising players like Aundray Bruce at linebacker, Deion Sanders at cornerback, Shawn Collins at wide receiver and John Settle at running back, the Falcons believe they are on the right track.

Glanville is expected to light a fire, to get great players to play great.

Atlanta was 54-81-1 in the 1980s with only one winning season under three different head coaches. Marion Campbell was the last of the three, with his three-year stint ending last season as Atlanta finished 3-13.

Atlanta was 24th in the league in offense and last in defense. The Falcons were last running the ball and last defending the run.

And then there is the dilemma of spirit among the Falcons, with three players having died in the last three years, one from a cocaine overdose in 1988 (cornerback David Croudip), and two in separate car accidents last fall (offensive tackle Ralph Norwood and tight end Brad Beckman).

Thus, the Falcons need help everywhere, plus marked improvement from their present cast. Just two months ago, Keith McCants, an Alabama linebacker, was Atlanta's No. 1 choice.

If Atlanta opts for George, they risk the future of Chris Miller, their three-year quarterback who has shown impressive skills. Last season he had the lowest interception percentage of any NFL passer.

"I don't believe Keith McCants's value has changed," Glanville said. "What has changed is two future great quarterbacks: Jeff George and Andre Ware, are coming out, so the value of the No. 1 pick has totally changed. We think Chris Miller is going to be a great quarterback, too."

George and Ware, of Houston, are among 38 underclassmen who have entered the draft. At least eight underclassmen are expected to be selected in the first round.

The Dallas Cowboys, by finishing 1-15 and having the league's worst record last season, owned the first choice, but along with the Phoenix Cardinals and the Denver Broncos exercised their first-round rights in the supplemental college draft last July.

Dallas used that choice to select Steve Walsh, a former Miami quarterback. Dallas, however, has the 21st pick of the first round from the Minnesota Vikings and the Herschel Walker trade and will find a quality player there.

Only 25 first-round selections will be made because of last year's supplemental selections. Thus, even the Super Bowl champion San Francisco 49ers, drafting at No. 25 in the first round, will find an impact player available.

Each team will have 15 minutes to choose in the first round, 10 minutes to choose in the second round and five minutes to choose in each round thereafter.

Five to six rounds will be held Sunday and no round will begin after 9 p.m. The draft, which includes 12 rounds and 331 selections, concludes Monday.

Sweden Tops Team U.S.A.

The Associated Press

BERN — Team USA suffered its fourth loss in four games at the World Hockey Championships Friday, beaten by Sweden, 6-1. The loss virtually ended the Americans' chances of making the medal-round next week.

A penalty all but killed U.S. hopes of a comeback against the Swedes with the score 3-1 in the third period.

Kevin Stevens, a wing who plays for the Pittsburgh Penguins, scored off his own rebound at 10:48. But Minnesota's Mike Modano took a hooking penalty 51 seconds later. Patrik Erickson scored his second goal of the night for Sweden on the ensuing power play, making the score 4-1.

"That was probably decisive for the game," said Ben Smith, the U.S. assistant coach.

Steve Yzerman, captain of the Detroit Red Wings, struck again, scoring two goals as Team Canada remained unbeaten and scored its fourth victory, routing newcomer Norway 8-0 in another fourth-round game.



AP

Before the fighting broke out, 76ers guard Johnny Dawkins, bottom, battles for a loose ball with the Pistons' Joe Dumars.

76ers Win Division Title in a Melee, Nuggets Make Playoffs

The Associated Press

The Philadelphia 76ers clinched their first Atlantic Division championship since 1983 with a 107-97 victory over Detroit, the defending NBA kings, in a game Thursday night marred by a melee in the closing seconds.

"They started the fight and we just defended ourselves," said Philadelphia's Charles Barkley, who scored 36 points before being ejected with 15 seconds remaining along with Detroit's Bill Laimbeer and Scott Hastings.

"The Pistons sit up there on their high horses and don't expect anybody else to do anything," Barkley said. "If they want to go out in the parking lot, let's go."

Detroit's Isiah Thomas was ejected for punching Philadelphia's Rick Mahorn with 3:40 left.

Philadelphia's victory, at Detroit, was its 13th in the last 15 games and made Sunday's finale against Boston meaningless.

The melee broke out when Mahorn was fouled by Detroit's Dennis Rodman as he scored a basket. Mahorn started after Rodman, then, according to referee Jake O'Donnell, "Laimbeer put the ball in Mahorn's face. I clearly saw Hastings sucker-punch Barkley. Every player on both benches will be fined. Otherwise, they'll review the tapes."

"Barkley hit me first," Laimbeer said. "I got hit first. What he says really doesn't matter. It has been building the whole season. My intent wasn't to start anything. When it happens, you don't think, you just react. It happens in sports."

At one point, Barkley, bleeding from a cut on his left temple, went to the bench and grabbed a metal chair but was restrained by an assistant coach.

"I was just going to sit down," Barkley said.

[Barkley sent Laimbeer a taunting note before the game. Several reporters witnessed Barkley writing a two-word note, the second word of which was "You." He addressed it to Laimbeer, signed it "Charles" and had a ball-boy run it to the locker room, United Press International reported.]

Elsewhere, the Denver Nuggets clinched a playoff berth and damaged the Houston Rockets' playoff hopes and spoiled a career-high 52-point performance by Houston's Akeem Olajuwon. The Nuggets beat the Rockets, 130-127.

NBA Playoff Races

(Top 8 in each conference qualify. Division winners seeded 1-2 regardless of record.)

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Detroit	57	22	.713	—
z-Chicago	55	25	.688	2
y-Philadelphia	53	28	.654	4½
z-Boston	50	30	.625	7
z-New York	45	35	.563	12
z-Milwaukee	43	38	.531	14½
z-Indiana	41	39	.513	16
Cleveland	40	40	.500	17
Atlanta	39	41	.488	18

(x-clinched conference title)
(y-clinched division title)
(z-clinched playoff berth)

GAMES REMAINING

ATLANTA (2) — HOME (1): 21, Miami. AWAY (1): April 20, New York.
CLEVELAND (2) — HOME (1): April 22, New York. AWAY (1): April 22, Orlando.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-LA Lakers	62	18	.775	—
z-Portland	57	23	.713	5
z-San Antonio	54	26	.675	8
z-Utah	54	26	.675	8
z-Phoenix	53	27	.663	9
z-Dallas	45	35	.563	17
z-Denver	42	38	.525	20
Houston	40	40	.500	22
Seattle	40	40	.500	22

(x-clinched conference title)
(z-clinched playoff berth)

GAMES REMAINING

DENVER (2) — HOME (2): April 20, San Antonio; 22, Minnesota.
HOUSTON (2) — HOME (1): April 22, Utah. AWAY (1): April 20, Dallas.
SEATTLE (2) — HOME (1): April 20, L.A. Clippers. AWAY (1): April 22, Golden State.

Playoffs: Old Rivalries And Fresh Challengers

The Associated Press

Some things in the NBA aren't new. The Los Angeles Lakers and Detroit Pistons are the conference leaders. The Boston Celtics and Chicago Bulls have come on strong at the end.

What hasn't been seen recently are the Philadelphia 76ers, Portland Trail Blazers and San Antonio Spurs casting their eyes jealously toward the top, giving their fans reason to hope they can challenge the best in the NBA.

In the last week of the regular National Basketball Association season, which ends Sunday, the Lakers rolled to their ninth consecutive Pacific Division title and their fifth straight 60-victory season. Magic Johnson made a late run for his third Most Valuable Player award with superb play.

The defending champion Pistons, looking invincible with 25 victories in 26 games in one February-March stretch, blew all but two games of an eight-game lead before holding off the Bulls for the Central Division title and best record in the East.

The Detroit slide was traceable to the loss of All-Star guard Joe Dumars for seven games.

Before that, the Pistons looked even stronger than a year ago when they won their first NBA title.

While the Philadelphia 76ers forward Charles Barkley has the credentials to be considered a top MVP candidate, some believe it was the addition of Rick Mahorn that helped Philadelphia.

But the Boston Celtics, three-time champions and five-time finalists in the 1980s, have stayed close to the 76ers to the end as Larry Bird, Kevin McHale and Reggie Lewis all had strong second halves.

BOOKS

CITY ON THE ROCKS: Hong Kong's Uncertain Future

By Kevin Rafferty. 518 pages. $21.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Brian Kelly

THE industrious citizens of the British crown colony of Hong Kong are obsessed with two questions: What will happen when the Chinese take them over in 1997, and how much money can they make between now and then?

Hong Kong is a place of frantic anxiety these days as a consensus grows that what has been an extraordinary party is almost over. The most important number coming up next is June 30, 1997, when the British cede all rights to the colony and most of its 5.6 million capitalistic residents to the Chinese Communist leaders in Beijing. And the betting line says that Hong Kong will lose.

That pessimism is reinforced by Kevin Rafferty's "City on the Rocks," an exhaustive look at how one of the hottest economies in the world finds itself facing extinction. Rafferty, a former correspondent for the Financial Times, lays on the evidence that seven years from now Beijing is unlikely to allow Hong Kong's wild and wildly successful commerce to proceed unfettered. Not that seven years matters, Rafferty argues, since policies in both Beijing and London are all but assuring the self-destruction of Hong Kong right now.

The book begins with a reconstruction of last spring's massacre in Beijing, an event which stunned even the hardened occupants of Hong Kong and caused them to ask the Thatcher government for more protection. Thatcher refused and what had been a steady stream of migration became an exodus.

Burdened with memories of fleeing Mao's armies in the 1940s and '50s, or the insane Cultural Revolution of the 1960s, those who can leave Hong Kong have begun to.

The Chinese have done little to stem the flow. Despite their original deal with Britain that they would leave the colony virtually untouched for 50 years, few now believe that is likely. Whether through stupidity or calculation, they are losing the backbone of the economy.

As for the Brits, Rafferty roasts them for making a rotten deal with the Chinese in 1984 by essentially giving up the colony while getting nothing in return. He thinks Thatcher sold out her colonial subjects. Rafferty pleads with the powers in London to do the right thing and offer passports to all British subjects in Hong Kong, reasoning that this will give them incentive to stay until 1997 — and an escape valve if the worst fears come true after that.

Despite his bleak assessment, Rafferty also shows how Hong Kong has always defied the odds. It hasn't stopped growing. Fueled by an immigrant population with an unsurpassed work ethic and a government that is content to run the city services and let business alone, Hong Kong has tallied some amazing numbers, such as a per-capita income almost equal to Britain's, status as the world's 12th largest trading nation and the world's largest container port.

There is also a notion afoot that ultimately it may be Hong Kong that takes over China, at least as far as influencing the economic system. One need only look at the expanse of new factories in southern China and realize that most are filling orders taken in Hong Kong to see that the island could be quite an engine.

Still, you can guess all you want; all that counts is what's on the minds of the Chinese leadership. On that score, Rafferty is wisely humble. I suspect he, too, learned the lesson I did from a Chinese-American correspondent who said, "Anyone who tells you he knows what the leaders in Beijing are thinking, doesn't know what he's talking about."

This is a book as big, crowded, and sometimes confusing as its subject. It is also considerably drier than I would have hoped.

Even with these flaws, "City on the Rocks" is a perfect primer to accompany you through the next chapter of one of the world's great sagas.

Brian Kelly is editor of Regardie's magazine and co-author with Mark London of "The Four Little Dragons." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN a team trails substantially in a match, it has to swing a little, since routine results that match the other room will not help. There is an art in doing this: Outrageously optimistic bidding does not make sense; nor do plays clearly against the odds. Experienced players will make bids, leads and plays that are likely to differ from the other room, but are almost equally attractive. On the diagramed deal, most players with the West hand would lead a club against three no-trump, and that might well be right. But it is almost a guess. North is almost certain to have four cards in one or both major suits. South is sure to have length in one or both minor suits. The West cards were held by Ron Gerard when his team was trailing by a large margin in a Vanderbilt Knockout Team match. He decided to swing, very slightly, by leading a spade, and struck gold. South won and worked on diamonds. East held up his ace until the third round, and continued spades. South was now at the crossroads. He could cross to the dummy with a club lead, cash the diamond winners, and pin his hopes on a heart finesse for his ninth trick. It can be seen that this would have succeeded. But South had good reason to expect, given the lead of the spade deuce, that the opponents' spades were split 4-4. He therefore led the heart jack, and was unhappy when East took three tricks to defeat the game. Gerard's team won the match and went on to win the title. But if the swing lead of the spade had been wrong, and the routine lead of a club had been the winner, the result would have been different.

NORTH
♠ 6 4
♡ 10 9 8 7
◇ K Q 7 4 3
♣ A 6

WEST
♠ J 5 2
♡ 5 4 2
◇ 8 5
♣ K J 8 4 3

EAST
♠ Q 10 9 8 3
♡ K 6 3
◇ A 10 6
♣ 10 9

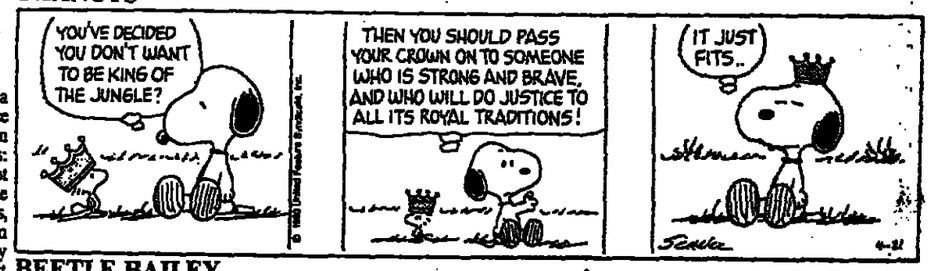
SOUTH (D)
♠ A K 7
♡ A Q J
◇ J 9 2
♣ Q 7 5 2

Neither side was vulnerable.

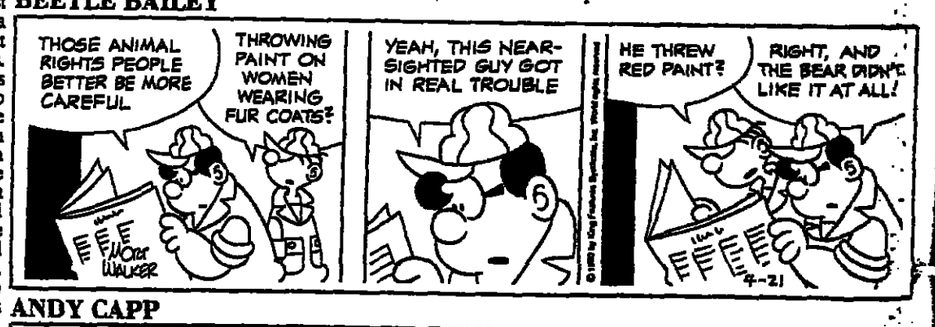
South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2♣	Pass
2◇	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade two.

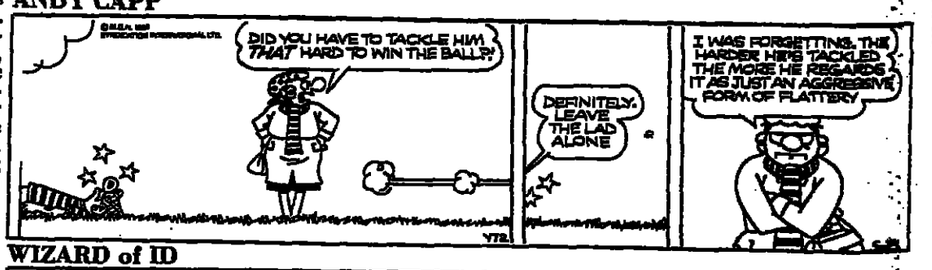
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



DOONESBURY



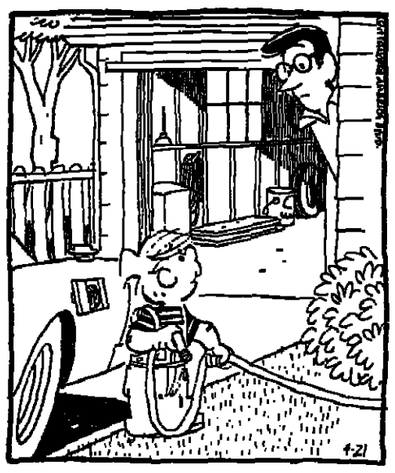
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOWSY
NAGGI
WRAITE
DEHEAB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: () () () () () ()

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXILE HANDY PILFER DEPICT
Answer: What those Stone Age people became when that prehistoric monster suddenly appeared out of nowhere—"PETRIFIED"

BLONDIE



GARFIELD



SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Fagin Would've Loved Artful Dodgers' Owner

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — News item: The proprietors of a bar in Brooklyn, named the Brooklyn Dodger, have been sued by the proprietors of a baseball team in Los Angeles, named the Los Angeles Dodgers.

The owner of the baseball team, one Peter O'Malley, claims to have control over the name Brooklyn Dodgers.

"Who is this Dickens?" O'Malley shrieked.

"Beg your pardon, sir?" asked his secretary.

"Dickens, Charles Dickens," O'Malley shouted. "Who is he?"

"A writer, sir."

"One of those smart-aleck sportswriters like Murray, or that sarcastic Smith man who used to annoy father so?"

"Oh, no, sir," the secretary replied. "Charles Dickens is one of the most famous writers in the world."

"Well, I never heard of him in business school," O'Malley snorted. "But that's neither here nor there. Get me the name of his lawyer."

"I'm afraid that's going to be quite difficult, sir," the secretary said. "You see, Charles Dickens died in 1870."

"Well, find somebody who represents him. An agent. His descendants. A publisher. I'm going to sue them all."

"Excuse me, Mr. O'Malley, but may I ask why you want to sue Charles Dickens?"

"For stealing our name. Our family name. Dodger. In a book called Oliver Twist. We used to have a Pee Wee Oliver. Al Oliver pinch-hit for us in 1985. But I never heard of Oliver Twist until today."

"But what does a nineteenth-century English novelist have to do with your baseball team, sir?"

"Look right here," O'Malley said, displaying a page from Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia. "'A character named Fagin goes around teaching young thieves. His star pupil is 'perfectly adept in villainy and pickpocketing especially.' You know the name of his star pupil? The Artful Dodger, that's what. We cannot have that."

"But that's only a book," the secretary said. "That doesn't have anything to do with baseball."

"You think so?" O'Malley sneered. "Well, let me tell you something. We don't sell three million tickets a year for nothing. We've got a reputation for wholesomeness. Our stadium is so clean you could drop your hamburger on the floor and eat it."

"Our players all take grooming lessons and public speaking," he continued. "Tommy Lasorda never curses away from the field. Thieves? Pickpockets? Bunco artists? We Dodgers are more sophisticated. This Artful Dodger is bad for our image, and we are going to sue."

"If I may say so, sir, your lawyers are quite busy at the moment with that Brooklyn case."

"Well, that is my first priority," O'Malley admitted. "The nerve of those people, calling their bar the Brooklyn Dodger. They're trying to cash in on our business."

"But, sir, you have never been in the bar business. And didn't you tell me that you left Brooklyn in 1957 and you haven't been back since?"

"That's right," O'Malley said. "I won't even go through that wretched borough. I flew in for the World Series one year and my driver was taking a short cut along Atlantic Avenue, and I made him stop and go back through Queens. I was afraid they might stop my limousine and hold me for ransom."

"What would be the price, sir?"

"Returning the Dodgers to Brooklyn," O'Malley said. "That's why I cannot allow this bar to use our name. It only fans the flames of rampant nostalgia. It makes these blasted Brooklynites remember their roots. They start thinking about that seedy little ballpark in Flatbush. Not enough parking lots. Not enough seats. But everybody gets so nostalgic about that firetrap, and starts talking rubbish about how Brooklyn might have done better if we hadn't moved to Los Angeles."

"Well, I can understand your not wanting to wake up those emotions," the secretary said. "But how can you stop somebody in Brooklyn from calling a bar the Brooklyn Dodger?"

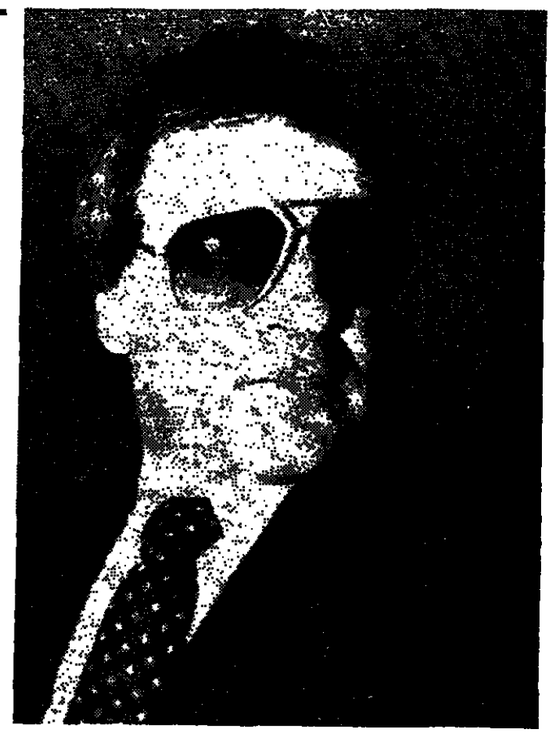
"How? How? How?" O'Malley squawked, his voice growing louder. "I'll show you how. When those nice people in Los Angeles gave us Chavez Ravine, they also gave us the rights to the word 'dodger.' Nobody else in this entire country can use the word."

"The D-word?" the secretary said.

"Exactly," O'Malley said. "Tax-dodgers. Fare-dodgers. Draft-dodgers. Even other forms of the word, like dodgeball. If you see little children playing that game in the street, you tell them they may continue to play it, but they must promise to call it something else. We've also got our lawyers working on that automobile. The nerve of that Iacocca fellow."

"You're certainly persistent," the secretary said.

"We worked very hard for the rights to that word," O'Malley said. "Here, see for yourself. Look at the dictionary: 'Dodger. (doj'er.) n. 1. one who dodges; a tricky fellow.' That's our name. Ours alone. We've earned it."



Agence France-Presse

Pete Rose admitted concealing nearly $300,000 in income.

Rose Guilty on False Tax Returns

Baseball Legend Apologizes, Hopes to Enter Hall of Fame

United Press International

CINCINNATI — Pete Rose, banned from baseball for life for gambling, pleaded guilty Friday to concealing nearly $300,000 in income from the Internal Revenue Service.

Rose, baseball's all-time hits leader, admitted concealing about $350,000 of income from baseball card shows, personal appearances and gambling from 1984 to 1987. In a plea bargain agreement reached with prosecutors, Rose pleaded guilty to filing false tax returns in 1985 and 1987, which totaled about $300,000 in concealed income.

In return for Rose's pleas, the government agreed not to file charges for 1984 and 1986. Rose, the former Cincinnati Reds player and manager, faces a maximum of six years in prison and $500,000 fine.

U.S. District Judge Arthur Spiegel ordered a pre-sentencing investigation — which should take four to six weeks — but did not set a date for sentencing. Rose, 49, remained free on his own recognizance.

Rose, considered a sure candidate for the Baseball Hall of Fame, was banned from the game last summer after a six-month investigation into allegations of gambling.

Prosecutor Michael Crites said it was too early to tell if the government would recommend that Rose go to prison.

"It's tough to say if the case merits prison time," Crites said. "Some people in similar cases are sentenced; some receive probation. The judge has a great deal of latitude."

In a statement after the court hearing, Rose acknowledged his gambling problem, apologized and said he deserved to be in the Hall of Fame.

"I realize that millions of baseball fans may have been disappointed because I didn't live up to the respect and admiration they gave me during my career," said Rose, a Cincinnati native.

"I am not a bad person," he continued, "but I did some bad things. I have a sickness. I had a gambling problem."

More than $25,000 of Rose's underreported income is said to be gambling profits.

Rose had admitted betting on baseball games and had said, after being banned, that he had a gambling problem. However, he vehemently denied a statement last August by Baseball Commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti that he bet on his own team. Giamatti died of a heart attack shortly after banishing Rose from baseball.

Rose, with 4,256 career hits, has the right to apply for reinstatement on the anniversary of his banishment.

For the past year a federal grand jury has been investigating Rose's sources of income and his tax returns.

From 1984 through 1987, Rose reported taxable income of $4,660,368 and paid taxes totaling $2,027,417.20.

For 1985, the plea agreement said, Rose failed to report income of $95,168 from baseball card shows, autographs, personal appearances and memorabilia sales. He also failed to report $11,309 from gambling, prosecutors said.

For that year, Rose had reported income of $33,500 from baseball card shows and the like, and nothing from gambling.

For 1987, prosecutors said, Rose failed to report $171,552 from baseball card shows, plus $13,823 from gambling. For that year, Rose had reported $18,000 income from baseball card shows and nothing from gambling.

Assistant U.S. Attorney William Hunt said Rose lied on his tax returns to hide money he was spending and losing on gambling and did not want his financial advisers to know know how deeply he was involved in gambling.

"In the early 1980s," Hunt said, "Rose began selling memorabilia to pay gambling debts and he did not tell his financial advisers about it."

Hunt said that among the memorabilia Rose sold was the bat he used for hit No. 4,192, which broke Ty Cobb's record of 4,191. Hunt said the bat was sold to an unidentified person for $129,000.

In order to hide most of the bat profits from the IRS, said Hunt, Rose had the buyer write him 13 checks — 11 for $9,000, one for $5,000 and one for $25,000.

Banks are required by law to report any transaction of $10,000 or more and Hunt said the checks were cashed separately over a period of time.

Rose has already paid the IRS $365,000 for his back taxes, interest and penalties for the 1984-87 period.

"The things that matter to me right now are getting my life back in order and regaining the trust of my family and friends," said Rose. "I know that I will regret as long as I live the pain and embarrassment I have caused them and baseball."

There is no way of knowing whether Rose will be sentenced to prison. Under federal sentencing guidelines, the judge will consider the amount of money involved, the defendant's prior criminal record, his cooperation with the government and his remorse.

Spiegel is the same judge who sentenced Thomas Gioiosa to five years in prison for transporting cocaine and claiming Rose's racetrack winnings as his own as part of a conspiracy to defraud the IRS.

Rose Text

The Associated Press

Here is the text of Pete Rose's statement, released after he entered a guilty plea to two felony tax charges.

"Today I am facing again the facts of what my addiction to gambling has done to me, as well as my family and friends. I have agreed to plead guilty of two charges of failing to report information on my income tax returns. When I appear before a federal judge in a few months it will bring to an end the speculation about what I have, and haven't, done since my personal problems first came to public attention 14 months ago.

"I am truly sorry for what has happened, and not just because I have had to leave baseball, the sport I love, and face still more punishment because of my mistakes. My family and friends have suffered as well, and I regret the pain I have caused them. I mean that from the bottom of my heart. I also realize that millions of baseball fans may have been disappointed because I didn't live up to the respect and admiration they gave me during my career. I am not a bad person, but I did some bad things.

"I just hope that you will understand that I have a sickness. I first realized last October that I had a gambling problem and I made that public in November. I have been able to stop gambling since then — but I will need help for the rest of my life.

"Gambling relaxed me and I enjoyed it. About six years ago, though, when my playing career started to wind down, gambling became more and more important to me. Every gambler thinks he's going to be the one to beat the house, and I was no different. But the house does win in the long run, and so I needed more and more money to bet more and more."

"I'm very lucky that I'm still financially well off, because my advisers made it embarrassing for me to get at all of my savings to use for gambling. I didn't want anybody I cared about to know how much I was gambling. The so-called friends I had back then didn't care about my gambling or me, so I was ready to hang out with them. They even made money off of me. When the chance came along to get gambling money by signing autographs and selling memorabilia, I grabbed it.

"Compulsive gambling makes you less than honest about your life. Part of you knows that something's wrong, so you hide what you're doing. Sometimes even I didn't remember what the real story was anymore. Life today is certainly better without gambling.

"I'm asked a lot about the Hall of Fame. There's no question that my baseball records earned me a place, but I understand that the Hall of Fame means more than 4,192 hits. In a year and a half, the baseball writers will have to make the decision about whether or not I'm worthy of the Hall, and I hope they'll understand that the mistakes I made off the field were caused by my gambling disorder. In November, 1991, I hope they'll see that I came clean about my problems, got help and stayed out of trouble.

"My gambling problem controlled me. I started to change my ways last November and I will do my best to continue my recovery. The things that matter to me right now are getting my life back in order and regaining the trust of my family and friends. Know that I will regret as long as I live the pain and embarrassment I have caused them and baseball."

Expos Win, But No-Hitter Eludes Martinez in 8th

The Associated Press

A crowd of 23,010 in Philadelphia, lured mostly by the offer of free tickets, saw Dennis Martinez of Montreal come within five outs of the second no-hitter in the two-week-old major league baseball season.

Martinez retired the first 18 batters before a leadoff walk in the seventh inning. He didn't give up a hit until Darren Daulton doubled with one out in the eighth and finished with a two-hitter as the Expos beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 5-0, Thursday night.

"Thinking perfect game or no-hitter is selfish," Martinez said. "But I knew I had a shot. So, I thought about it."

The game was one of those rescheduled because of the lockout and the Phillies offered free tickets for those who clipped a coupon out of a newspaper. A total of 14,593 free tickets were given out on a first-come, first-served basis. Another 8,417 paid to watch.

Martinez struck out seven and walked one in his 17th career shutout.

Len Dykstra walked to start the seventh. In the eighth, Daulton doubled over the head of center fielder Marquis Grissom.

"I didn't want to get behind 3-1, so I threw a fastball I expected to sink," Martinez said. "The ball stayed in the middle of the plate and he crushed it."

Tommy Herr singled in the ninth for the Phillies' other hit.

Von Hayes was hitless for Philadelphia and charged that Martinez was spitting tobacco juice on the ball.

Hayes struck out on three pitches in the seventh inning and was ejected after flipping the bat over his shoulder.

"It's O.K. he thinks that way," Martinez said of Hayes's allegations. "I want him to think that way. That's great. I rub the ball and when the umpire sees it the ball is O.K."

Bruce Ruffin balked home a run in the first and Tim Wallach's RBI double in the fourth made it 3-0.

Mets 4, Cubs 1: In New York, Dwight Gooden won his first game in 304 days, rebounding from two losses this season. He gave up one run on four singles, struck out seven and walked two in seven innings. Gooden, who missed most of last year with a torn shoulder muscle, has never lost three consecutive decisions.

Howard Johnson's two-run double in the fifth broke a 1-1 tie. The Mets managed just three hits and the Cubs got only four.

Dodgers 7, Astros 3: In Los Angeles, Orel Hershiser outpitched Mike Scott and won for only the second time in 13 starts. Hubie Brooks hit a three-run home run and Kal Daniels homered and drove in three runs for the Dodgers, who led by 7-1 after four innings.

Hershiser got his 99th career victory. He gave up three runs on nine hits in seven innings, striking out six and walking none. Scott surrendered seven runs on six hits and four walks in four innings.

Pirates 5, Cardinals 1: Bobby Bonilla's single broke an eighth-inning tie and Barry Bonds followed with a home run as Pittsburgh rallied in St. Louis. Joe Magrane took a five-hitter and 1-0 lead into the eighth. But a walk, a triple by Gary Redus and a single by Bonilla put the Pirates ahead.

Cardinals pitchers had worked 21 straight scoreless innings before Pittsburgh broke loose.

Athletics 5, Mariners 2: In an American League game in Oakland, California, Dave Stewart ran his April winning streak to 17 games, allowing one run on five hits, walking two and striking out two in seven innings.

Stewart, who lost the first 11 April decisions in his career, is 3-0 with a 1.86 earned-run average this season. He's won 17 of 18 April starts since 1987, and the A's won his only no-decision, 5-4 over Toronto last year.

Rickey Henderson led the Oakland attack by reaching base five times with two walks, an RBI single, and a fielder's choice. He also scored two runs and stole three bases.

Brewers 11, Rangers 0: Milwaukee hit double-figures for the third time this week and got a four-hitter from Chris Bosio in Arlington, Texas. It was the first complete game of 1990 in the American League. In their last four games, the Brewers have scored 42 runs.

"This was the first decent weather we've had this year and I was able to go 103 pitches," said Bosio, who struck out five and walked one. "I got a good sweat going and was loose."

Indians 1, Yankees 0: Greg Swindell pitched 6⅓ scoreless innings, giving up three hits, and the Indians scored their only run on a passed ball in front of 6,000 fans in Cleveland. Tom Brookens tripled off Pascual Perez and scored on Rick Cerone's passed ball in the sixth.

Orioles 4, Tigers 2: Dave Johnson scattered seven hits in six innings and Billy Ripken had two hits and a run batted in for the Orioles in Baltimore. The Orioles took the lead for good in the first when they sent eight men to the plate and went up, 2-0. Baltimore led, 4-1, after three innings on six hits and five walks.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



George Widman/The Associated Press

Dennis Martinez of Montreal unleashes one of the pitches that retired the first 18 Philadelphia batters he faced in a 5-0 shutout.

Lawsuit Asserts Coach Sought Heart-Medicine Reduction for Gathers

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The family of Hank Gathers was set to file a lawsuit Friday in Los Angeles Superior Court, citing 14 defendants, including the Loyola Marymount basketball coach, Paul Westhead; the university; the team doctor and trainer, and the doctors who treated Gathers.

Gathers, one of the most highly touted college basketball players in the United States, collapsed during the West Coast Conference Tournament on March 4 and died a short time later.

One of the main contentions of the suit will be that Westhead suggested to a doctor a reduction in Gathers's dosage of the heart medicine Inderal. The family will claim that Westhead, in a telephone consultation with the cardiologist, Dr. Ramon Hattori, asked to have Gathers's dosage reduced.

The sports cable television station ESPN reported Thursday night that Westhead had called Hattori and "said Gathers's performances had been below par and he felt strongly the medicine should be changed."

Gathers was taking Inderal for arrhythmia, a heart disorder diagnosed after Gathers collapsed during a game Dec. 9.

Westhead asked to confirm the report, Jody Miller, an assistant to Bruce Bell, the lawyer representing the Gathers family, said. "We've got it in writing. That's part of the reason we're having blown up for the lawsuit. That particular entry — it is more than that, too."

Miller said that's one part of the lawsuit, a big part," Miller said.

ESPN quoted Westhead as denying any conversation in which he instructed that Gathers's medication be reduced or changed.

"I don't have a clue about medications," ESPN quoted Westhead as saying. "Why would I tell a doctor what is best for Hank Gathers?"

In an interview before the ESPN report, Westhead told the Los Angeles Times on Thursday that his primary contact with Gathers's doctors came one or two days before the team's New Year's Day departure for games against St. Joseph's and LaSalle in Philadelphia. He was present at a meeting in which the doctors cleared Gathers to begin playing again.

"The doctors said they were comfortable that he could commence playing, with the understanding that he would continue to take medication and continue to be tested," Westhead told the Times.

Westhead said he never played a role in his player's medical care and was unaware how often Gathers saw his doctors.

"Nobody ever asked me to watch whether he took pills or anything like that," he said.

Westhead admitted knowing that Gathers had missed a medical test or tests the week before his death. Westhead said he intercepted a message for Gathers from Hattori asking him to come in for the test.

Westhead said he told Gathers to call the doctor right away, "and Hank assured me he would."

The suit, filed on behalf of Gathers's mother, brothers and aunt, alleges that the school did not properly use test data on Gathers's condition after his first collapse and should not have permitted him to play again.

It also claims that Gathers was not properly resuscitated on court when he collapsed, and that a defibrillator to restore heart rhythm was not quickly used even though it was at courtside.

ESPN also said negotiations between insurance companies and lawyers for the family were under way to attempt an out-of-court settlement.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Philadelphia	53	28	.654	—
z-Boston	50	30	.625	2½
z-New York	45	35	.563	7½
Washington	31	49	.388	21½
Miami	17	63	.213	35½
New Jersey	17	63	.213	35½

Central Division

x-Detroit	57	23	.713	—
z-Chicago	55	25	.688	2
z-Milwaukee	43	38	.531	14½
z-Indiana	41	39	.513	16
Cleveland	40	40	.500	17
Atlanta	39	41	.488	18
Orlando	17	63	.213	40

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-San Antonio	54	26	.675	—
z-Utah	54	26	.675	—
z-Dallas	45	35	.563	9
z-Denver	42	38	.525	12
Houston	40	40	.500	14
Minnesota	22	58	.275	32
Charlotte	19	62	.235	35½

Pacific Division

x-LA Lakers	62	18	.775	—
z-Portland	57	23	.713	5
z-Phoenix	53	27	.663	9
Seattle	40	40	.500	22
Golden State	36	44	.450	26
LA Clippers	30	50	.375	32
Sacramento	23	58	.284	39½

x-clinched conference title
y-clinched division title
z-clinched playoff berth

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Dallas 24 28 33 26—111
Charlotte 18 30 32 32—102
Blackman 9-12 3-3 21, Harper 7-8 2-2 18; Gilliam 6-13 0-12 20, Anderson 8-14 0-0 19. Rebounds: Dallas 64 (Tarpley 10), Charlotte 46 (Anderson 10). Assists: Dallas 27 (Harper 12), Charlotte 19 (M.Williams 7).
Philadelphia 25 28 22 32—107
Detroit 22 27 24 30— 97
Barkley 12-20 11-16 36, Gminski 8-18 0-0 16, Dawkins 5-11 6-6 16; Edwards 8-15 5-10 24, Aguirre 7-11 0-1 15. Rebounds: Philadelphia 53 (Barkley 15), Detroit 54 (Laimbeer 11). Assists: Philadelphia 17 (Dawkins 8), Detroit 29 (Thomas 13).
Washington 30 30 32 25—117
Chicago 24 32 33 31—120
Malone 15-24 3-3 33, B.King 9-17 3-3 21; Jordan 12-26 6-6 32, Ho.Grant 9-15 4-7 22. Rebounds: Washington 46 (Walker 7), Chicago 45 (Ho.Grant 11). Assists: Washington 33 (Walker 10), Chicago 27 (Pippen, Jordan 7).
New York 25 23 27 29—75
Milwaukee 27 22 22 25—96
Walker 9-12 6-6 24, Ewing 6-11 1-3 13, G.Wilkins 5-9 2-2 12, Tucker 4-9 2-2 13; Humphries 12-23 5-5 29, Lohaus 7-15 2-2 16. Rebounds: New York 57 (E.Wilkins 9), Milwaukee 50 (Sikma 8). Assists: New York 15 (Jackson 6), Milwaukee 24 (Humphries 9).
Denver 27 31 29 31 12—130
Houston 36 23 27 30 9—127
Lever 9-16 2-2 22, Adams 7-19 4-4 21; Olakowon 21-34 10-13 52, Floyd 10-13 7-8 28. Rebounds: Denver 51 (Schayes 9), Houston 56 (Olajuwon 18). Assists: Denver 32 (Adams 11), Houston 34 (Floyd, Maxwell 9).
Seattle 36 25 28 23 18—130
Sacramento 27 26 36 23 6—118
Ellis 15-23 6-6 43, McDaniel 11-19 4-5 26; Ellison 9-13 7-11 25, Tisdale 9-13 3-3 21. Rebounds: Seattle 59 (Cage 11), Sacramento 42 (Ellison 11). Assists: Seattle 30 (Threatt 12), Sacramento 30 (Ainge 10).
Minnesota 19 22 28 20— 89
LA Lakers 24 36 28 37—113
Campbell 8-22 9-13 25, Corbin 9-19 2-2 20; Wooldridge 11-14 1-2 23, Cooper 6-9 0-0 14. Rebounds: Minnesota 38 (Corbin 12), Los Angeles 52 (Green 9). Assists: Minnesota 26 (Richardson 9), Los Angeles 36 (Cooper 12).

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	6	4	.600	—
New York	4	3	.571	½
Boston	5	4	.556	½
Milwaukee	4	4	.500	1
Baltimore	4	5	.444	1½
Detroit	4	6	.400	2
Cleveland	3	5	.375	2

West Division

Oakland	8	1	.889	—
Chicago	5	2	.714	2
California	5	4	.556	3
Kansas City	4	4	.500	3½
Minnesota	4	6	.400	4½
Texas	4	6	.400	4½
Seattle	2	8	.200	6½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	6	4	.600	—
Montreal	6	4	.600	—
Pittsburgh	5	5	.500	1
St. Louis	5	5	.500	1
New York	4	6	.400	2
Philadelphia	4	6	.400	2

West Division

Cincinnati	8	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	7	4	.636	2½
San Diego	5	4	.556	3½
Houston	3	6	.333	5½
San Francisco	3	6	.333	5½
Atlanta	1	7	.125	7

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	010 000 100—2	10	4
Baltimore	202 000 00x—4	7	0

Ritz, Gibson (1), Wapnick (3), Gleaton (5) and Nokes; D.Johnson, Price (7), Bautista (7), Holton (8), Olson (9) and Tettleton. W—D.Johnson, 2-0. L—Ritz, 0-2. Sv—Olson (4).

New York	000 000 000—0	5	0
Cleveland	000 001 00x—1	5	0

Perez, Plunk (7) and Cerone; Swindell, Guante (7), D.Jones (9) and Alomar. W—Swindell, 1-1. L—Perez, 1-1. Sv—Jones (3).

Milwaukee	211 012 220—11	12	0
Texas	000 000 000—0	4	1

Bosio and O'Brien; Witt, Bohanon (5), Monon (7), Rogers (9) and Stanley. W—Bosio, 1-0. L—Witt, 0-2. HRs—Milwaukee, Vaughn (1), Surhoff (1).

Seattle	000 000 101—2	8	1
Oakland	172 001 00x—6	4	0

Eave, Knackert (3), Comstock (7), Powell (8) and Bradley; Stewart, Klink (8), Burns (9) and Steinbach. W—Stewart, 3-0. L—Eave, 0-2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	000 020 000—1	4	1
New York	006 120 01x—4	3	1

Harkey, Assenmacher (5), Pico (8) and Girardi; Gooden, Franco (8) and Lyons. W—Gooden, 1-2. L—Harkey, 1-1. Sv—Franco (3).

Montreal	100 201 001—5	11	1
Philadelphia	000 000 000—0	2	1

De.Martinez and Santovenia; Ruffin, Carmon (7), McElroy (9) and Daulton. W—De.Martinez, 2-0. L—Ruffin, 1-1.

Pittsburgh	000 000 041—5	9	0
St.Louis	100 000 000—1	3	0

Drabek, Power (9) and Slaught; Magrane, DiPino (8), Costello (9) and Zeile. W—Drabek, 2-1. L—Magrane, 0-2. HRs—Pittsburgh, Bonds (1), Van Slyke (3).

Houston	010 000 200—3	3	0
Los Angeles	102 300 00x—7	7	0

Scott, Hernandez (5), Kerfeld (7), Agosto (8) and Biggio; Hershiser, Aase (8) and Scioscia. W—Hershiser, 1-0. L—Scott, 0-1. HRs—Los Angeles, Daniels (1), Brooks (3).

Japan Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	8	3	0	.727	—
Taiyo	6	3	1	.667	1
Yakult	4	5	0	.444	3
Chunichi	4	6	1	.400	3½
Hanshin	4	6	0	.400	3½
Hiroshima	4	7	0	.364	4

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	6	2	0	.750	—
Orix	6	2	1	.722	—
Lotte	4	2	0	.667	1
Nippon Ham	4	5	0	.444	2½
Daiei	2	6	1	.278	4
Kintetsu	1	8	0	.111	5½

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Yomiuri 13, Hanshin 2
Taiyo 7, Chunichi 2
Seibu 6, Kintetsu 4

TRANSACTIONS

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

MILWAUKEE—Put Ricky Pierce, guard, on the injured list. Activated Tony Brown, guard, from the injured list.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA—Agreed to a conditional trade with Indianapolis that will send the first choice overall in this year's college draft and the Falcons' fourth-round choice to the Colts in exchange for Chris Hinton, offensive tackle. Andre Rison, wide receiver, the Colts' 1990 fifth-round choice and the Colts' 1991 first-round choice. The trade is contingent on Indianapolis signing Jeff George, quarterback, by Friday.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Lupe Sanchez, defensive back.

NEW ORLEANS—Agreed to contract terms with Gill Fenerty, running back.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed David Salmon, punter, and Mark Porter, placekicker.

SAN DIEGO—Agreed to a conditional trade with Tampa Bay that will send Gary Anderson, running back, to the Buccaneers in exchange for a 1990 third-round draft choice and a 1991 second-round choice. The trade is contingent on Tampa Bay signing Anderson by noon Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO—Traded Terrence Flagler, running back; Dan Stubbs, defensive end; and 1990 third-and 11th-round draft choices to Dallas in exchange for a 1990 second-round choice, formerly Minnesota's, and a 1991 third-round choice, formerly Kansas City's.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

N.Y. RANGERS—Called up Rudy Poeschek, right wing, and Dennis Vial, defenseman, from Flint, International Hockey League.

COLLEGE

ARKANSAS-LITTLE ROCK—Named James Platt men's basketball coach.

CHAMINADE—Named Daryl Lauderdale men's basketball coach.

DARTMOUTH—Named Jeff Kosak men's hockey coach.

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION FINALS

Norris Division
St. Louis leads Chicago 1-0

Smythe Division
Edmonton leads Los Angeles 1-0

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Patrick Division

Washington	0	0	3—3
N.Y. Rangers	1	2	4—7

First Period—1, New York, Nicholls 4 (Bloemberg, Rochefort), 11:04. Second Period—2, New York, Mullen 2 (Kisio, Osrodnick), 2:44 (pp). 3, New York, Erixon 1 (Janssens), 8:03 (sh). Third Period—4, Washington, Rouse 2 (Hunter, Stevens), 3:01. 5, New York, Osrodnick 5 (Bloemberg), 5:55. 6, Washington, Druce 4 (Langway, Bergland), 8:20. 7, Washington, Stevens 2 (Courtnall, Hunter), 9:29. 8, New York, Nicholls 5, 11:49. 9, New York, Gartner 4 (Muller, Nicholls), 13:26 (pp). 10, New York, Nicholls 6 (Gartner, Patrick), 17:36 (pp).

Shots on goal—Washington (on Vanbiesbrouck) 15-8-12—35. New York (on Liut) 8-15-15—38.

N.Y. Rangers leads series 1-0

Adams Division

Montreal	0	0	0—0
Boston	0	1	0—1

First Period—None. Second Period—1, Boston, Poulin 5 (Burridge, Christian), 17:37 (pp). Third Period—None.

Shots on goal—Montreal (on Moog) 9-6-5—20. Boston (on Ray) 5-15-8—28.

Boston leads series 1-0

World Championship

ROUND ROBIN STANDINGS
(Through Thursday)

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Canada	3	0	0	6	17	9
Czechoslovakia	3	0	0	6	20	4
Soviet Union	3	0	0	6	24	4
Sweden	3	0	0	6	14	5
Finland	2	2	0	0	9	14
Norway	0	3	0	0	5	22
United States	0	3	0	0	5	22
West Germany	0	3	0	0	3	16

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Czechoslovakia 9, Norway 1
Canada 6, Finland 5
Soviet Union 10, United States 1
Sweden 6, West Germany 0

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Canada 8, Norway 0
Sweden 4, United States 1

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

RKC Waalwijk 1, FC Volendam 1

SIDELINES

N.C. State Names Athletic Director

RALEIGH, North Carolina (UPI) — Todd Turner, a Raleigh native, was named Friday athletic director at North Carolina State, taking over a program damaged by the controversy surrounding Wolfpack basketball.

Turner, 39, comes to N.C. State from the University of Connecticut, where he has been the Huskies' athletic director since July 1987.

Turner replaces Hal Hopfenberg, who served as interim athletic director since last October following the shakeup that ultimately cost Jim Valvano both his jobs as athletic director and basketball coach.

Poor academic progress and performance was a major flaw in Valvano's tenure. Also N.C. State received a two-year probation from the NCAA for violations involving the sale of complimentary tickets and basketball shoes.

Les Robinson, head coach and athletic director at East Tennessee State, is expected to be named basketball coach next week.

For the Record

Heavyweight boxing champion James (Buster) Douglas has filed for divorce, charging his wife of four years, Bertha, with "gross neglect of duty" and "ill treatment" of him. *(UPI)*

Greg Foster, the 1984 Olympic 110-meter hurdle silver medalist, has been suspended for three months by The Athletics Congress, the U.S. track and field governing body. Foster, 31, tested positive for pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenylpropanolamine, substances banned in international track but found in common over-the-counter medications. The hurdler is appealing the decision. *(UPI)*

Quotable

● Indiana Pacers forward Chuck Person, on a possible postseason meeting with the Philadelphia 76ers: "If we meet them in the playoffs, Charles Barkley better get Michael Jordan to give him a box of Wheaties." *(UPI)*

POSTCARD

A Return to Odessa

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

ODESSA, U.S.S.R. — This is the city of jokes, of retired sailors, dockers and thieves drinking warm beer and playing chess in the park. This is the city of Isaak Babel, and Ilf and Petrov, of the Duc de Richelieu and Jewish merchants, of regal Italianate palaces decaying now like wedding cakes left out in the rain. But this is Arkady Lvov's city no more.

Fourteen years ago, Lvov left Odessa and the Soviet Union. By then his novels and essays had been blacklisted and the Ukrainian Writers' Union had kicked him out for the contradictory sins of Zionism and Ukrainian nationalism.

"Odessa was my life and literary material, but it reached a point where I couldn't live there — I mean, here — anymore," Lvov said the other day, sitting on one of the benches along the city's pedestrian boulevard. "There was nothing left. For some reason, I'm not sure why, I feel more at home now in Paris or Vienna than I do in Odessa. Maybe it's the faces. These aren't the faces I knew. I don't know what it is."

Like thousands of Jews of Odessa before him, Lvov left for the Lower East Side of New York by way of Vienna and Rome. He did a stint at Harvard's Russian Research Center, wrote hundreds of commentaries for Radio Liberty's Russian-language service and published his stories in the émigré press. As part of a six-book contract, Doubleday published his acclaimed autobiographical novel, "The Courtyard," a Galsworthian saga about Stalin's Russia set in one courtyard in Odessa.

This month, Lvov returned here for the first time. He is 60. Like so many exiled artists, Lvov enjoyed a certain sweet justice in his homecoming. He sat in the offices of apologetic city officials and lectured them on changing street names ("Get rid of Lenin Street. You got rid of Stalin Street, didn't you?"). He made what he thought were daring political pronouncements on local television, lifting his eyebrows, waiting for rebukes that never came. He even phoned the local KGB ("So far they're not taking my calls").

The mayor of Odessa offered Lvov the apartment of his choice. "Come back here, however many months a year you like, and just write," the mayor said as he rolled his cigarette across his teeth.

"I just couldn't do it," Lvov said. "It's not my Odessa."

He is planning a sequel to "The Courtyard." It would start in the Khrushchev era and end in the 1980s. And so he visited old haunts, even the courtyard itself at 14 Avchennikovsky Pereulok. "That's the same beige color as the old days," he said as he approached the three-story house, "but those aren't the old balconies."

Lvov is an Odessa romantic. His description of the Black Sea port is not much different from Mark Twain's, in "Innocents Abroad."

"I have not felt so much at home for a long time as when I 'raised the hill' and stood in Odessa for the first time," Twain wrote. "It looked just like an American city: fine, broad streets and straight as well; low houses (two or three stories), wide, neat and free from any quaintness of architectural ornamentation . . . fast walkers; a familiar new look about the houses and everything . . ."

□

When Lvov was a boy, he said, Odessa still "was so linked to other places that it had a faraway, non-Russian feel. For a long time, Twain's description felt just right. Not now. Maybe not for a long time." When Lvov was in school, nearly half the population of 600,000 was Jewish. By the end of the war, thousands of Jews had been killed or deported. There are around 60,000 Jews now in the city of 1.2 million, and they are leaving in waves for the West.

Spartak, the Soviet Union's championship soccer team, was playing the local team, Black Sea. At the stadium, Lvov got a short blast of the old Odessa: the young boys spitting sunflower seeds and cursing the players in a tongue tart enough to make a sailor blush.

At the half, Odessa led Spartak 1-0. The boys in the bleachers were in a frenzy, rolling their beer bottles down the mezzanine steps. A crone straight from the pages of "Dead Souls" scurried along the aisles, fetching the empties and tossing them into her huge net bag. The boys cursed her worse than they did the goalie. She picked up a bottle, whistled into the lip and winked.

"It's like I've been gone 150 years," said Arkady Lvov. "And now I'm not sure I have a home."

Atwood's Tale About the Banality of Evil

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Family and friends gathered in the home of Margaret Atwood in November to celebrate her 50th birthday.

With the lights off and joy and wine flowing freely, everyone was waving sparklers and singing — until the smoke alarm sounded and no one could find the switch to silence it.

In a way that incident, now taking on the aura of a family legend, is a symbol for some of Atwood's more recent writing.

For millions of readers in North America and elsewhere, Atwood's chilling best-seller "The Handmaid's Tale" has become a warning about what could happen when a country is taken over by a theocracy in a quiet, almost frighteningly normal fashion.

That concern is likely to increase, since a film version of the novel has been playing in the United States, Canada and Europe.

In the film as in the novel, part of a polluted United States, now called Gilead, is ruled by moralistic evangelicals who have relegated the remaining few fertile females, called handmaids, to the role of passive propagators.

Atwood's work, set in the Northeast, depicts a sterile, embattled world where women are divided into classes by color-coded clothing, where moral hypocrisy reigns and where abortion is a capital crime along with "gender treachery" (lesbianism).

The movie was produced by an American, Daniel Wilson, directed by a West German, Volker Schlöndorff, adapted from Atwood's novel by an Englishman, Harold Pinter, and interpreted by an international cast headed by Robert Duvall, Faye Dunaway and Natasha Richardson.

A fairly faithful adaptation of the grim and clever book, which has sold more than a million copies, the movie emerged from many hours of consultation among Schlöndorff, Pinter and Atwood around her kitchen counter.

Atwood lives with her companion, Graeme Gibson, their daughter, Jess, and two cats named Fluffy and Blackie on a quiet, narrow residential street within primal screaming distance of Toronto's trendy Yorkville area.

In one sense the 1985 tale has helped mark an international coming of age for writers in Canada, a country that many elsewhere had long seen as a kind of decaffeinated America.

Many years ago Hugh MacLennan, another Canadian novelist, described the literature of a young Canada as "boy meets girl in Winnipeg, and who cares?"

But now an entire generation of worldly English Canadian writers, including Robertson Davies, Alice Munro, Mordecai Richler, Farley Mowat and Atwood, are producing literature with themes that strike responsive chords throughout the English-speaking world and beyond.

Sipping tea and munching "sinful chocolate cookies" in her kitchen, Atwood called her best-known novel a "what-if tale."

The story for "Handmaid" began to emerge in 1980, she said, as individual images ignited by newspaper items and snippets of conversation.

"I didn't include anything that had not already happened, was not under way somewhere or that we don't have the technology to do," she said.

For four years she collected thoughts and clippings and found that the handmaid story was interrupting her other writing.

So she set other work aside and in 1984, during teaching stints in Berlin and Alabama, began writing the novel, which was published in Canada in 1985 and in the United States in 1986.

Her tale draws on details and artifacts from history and from many cultures.

References, descriptions and borrowings include a Berlin-type wall, slave-breeding practices, chemical pollutants that affect human reproduction, government decrees on abortion and enforced birth that draw from similar rules in Romania and China, and codes of puritanical religious conduct that are found in fundamentalist Iran, the fact is Christians have long persecuted other sects and each other, as they are in Northern Ireland today."

Then Atwood applied that to some everyday themes.

"People were saying things like, 'A woman's place is in the home.' And I got to thinking, well, how would someone enforce thoughts like that?"

She is convinced that such enforcement would not come through grand pronouncements.

"The banality of evil is overwhelming," she said. "People who do these kinds of things don't walk down the street frothing at the mouth and looking like Quasimodo.

"They don't announce, 'We're setting up concentration camps for people we don't like.' They perhaps help create chaos and then wait for society to plead for authoritarianism to help clean up the mess."

That is the case among the rigidly puritanical and pious rulers of Gilead.

As one of the "Handmaid" characters puts it, "In the days of anarchy it was freedom to. Now you are being given freedom from."

Atwood chose to place her cautionary tale of extremism in the United States, that economically and culturally dominating neighbor many Canadians think of first when they want to feel frightened.

"The Handmaid's Tale" seemed to gather additional credibility with the subsequent rise of the Moral Majority there, the presidential candidacy of Pat Robertson, and the sexual and financial imbroglios of various television ministers.

"In Canada," Atwood maintained, "they said, 'Could it happen here?' In England, they said, 'Jolly good yarn.' In the United States, they said, 'How long have we got?' "

In Atwood's mind the story unfolds around Harvard, where she attended graduate school.

But because Harvard would not allow them to film on campus, the movie was filmed last year in North Carolina — around Duke University and in an abandoned cigarette factory.

Atwood was fearful early on as she relinquished control of the story to the chaotic collaborative process that is moviemaking.

She said she provided only context for Schlöndorff and Pinter, and corrected some script phrasing from British into American — changing hand cream into hand lotion, for instance.

Atwood pronounced herself happy with the movie version.

"This story," she said, "could have been the most gross sexploitative film ever, sort of 'maidens on a sexual rampage.' "

She said she enjoyed the brief spurts of fame that accompany the release of a new book or movie.

"It's fun if you understand it's not serious, not real life," she said. "It's interesting to experience and observe. But if you start seeing the billboards and believing you're Cinderella, then you're in very serious trouble creatively."

Atwood has stopped all outside activities to return to writing a new novel, subject unannounced, on her normal writing schedule.

That involves covering a half-dozen legal pages in as many hours with handwriting each day and then typing and rewriting a handful of pages written several days previously.

She finds this kind of hopscotching back and forth helps her insure consistency and gauge pacing and progress.

To relax, she consumes a murder mystery in two or three hours.

"I love them," she said. "They reduce chaos to order and are not immediately threatening."



Sally Soames/Camera Press

Margaret Atwood's 1985 best-seller 'The Handmaid's Tale' is now a film directed by Volker Schlöndorff and adapted by Harold Pinter. The success of the story, a chilling warning to society, has helped Canadian writing come of age.

PEOPLE

Berlin Wall to Be Scene Of Rock Extravaganza

A $6.5-million rock extravaganza will be held this summer at the Berlin Wall as a "memorial for all war dead," the former Pink Floyd bandleader Roger Waters said. Organizers say some of the world's best-known rock performers, a cast of 300 extras, choirs and a symphony orchestra would appear in the performance of "The Wall," the brainchild of Waters, who first recorded the chart-buster with Pink Floyd in 1979. "A 600-foot-long, 60-foot-high wall will be used in the show," Waters said. . . . Winston Churchill's granddaughter plans to sculpt part of the Berlin Wall into a monument at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, where the British prime minister warned of an Iron Curtain descending across Europe. Edwina Sandys of New York intends to turn a 24-foot chunk of the wall into a statue depicting a man and woman stepping westward to freedom. The sculpture, to be named "Breakthrough," is to face the West, weigh 16 tons, and reach 10 feet high and 18 feet wide.

□

Several journalistic organizations reportedly offered large sums of money for an interview with Marla Maples, the model-turned-actress who has been romantically linked with Donald Trump. But Diane Sawyer got the scoop free this week. ABC News said no deals had been made to obtain Maples's cooperation. The network heavily promoted the interview, which was shown Thursday night. Maples said that most of the published accounts of her relationship with Trump, whom she described as "a friend," were lies. But she did tell Sawyer that she loved him. "I can't lie about it," Maples said. "Oh, I do." Now, all the world knows.

□

The Venezuelan author, journalist and former politician Arturo Uslar-Pietri was awarded the 10th annual Prince of Asturias prize for literature written in Spanish.

□

Pickfair, the legendary estate of the Hollywood film stars Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, has been razed so actress-singer Pia Zadora and her multimillionaire husband Meshulam Riklis can build a palace.

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TEACHERS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, bilingual, experienced, full time. Valid working papers. Tel: Cybele Langue at Paris (1) 42.89.18.26.(13h - 18h).

WANTED ENGLISH TEACHERS, for Language school in Paris. Please Call Caroline (1) 42 68 04 02

EMPLOYMENT

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AU PAIR NEW YORK CITY SUBURB Family, 2 children ages 6 & 11, childcare & housekeeping. English speaking, non-smoking female. Send photo & resume to: Mrs. J. Weidlinger Lane, Great Neck, NY 11023 USA.

FLORIDA! Au pair for 1 yr old girl. Needed immediately. Like housework. Private room/bath. Send resume/ photo to: 1351 Garden Rd, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33326 USA 305-384-1217

AU PAIR-2 CHILDREN, light housekeeping. French speaking. Chicago area. Send CV & letter to Mrs. Fourie 2925 39th St., Oak Brook, IL 60521 USA. Tel: 708-789-0526.

AU PAIR GIRL English speaking, 2 schoolage children, light housekeeping. Please write L. Fields, 31 Ridge Ct, Cedar Grove, NJ 07009 USA.

FUN LOVING AU PAIR wanted for New York City family, 3 kids-7, 4, & 1. Summer at beach, travel during year. Call Collect: 212-976-4384 USA.

AU PAIR MID-JUNE Boston sea coast town. 2 schoolage children. Artistically inclined helpful. M. Backer, 8 Winthrop Ave, Marblehead, MA 01945 US

AU PAIR NYC 2 boys, ages 6 mos./3 yrs. Non-smoker, English speaking. Reply: Sharon Parks, 42-28 214 Pl., Bayside, NY 11361 USA 718-225-6565

HOUSEKEEPER childcare N.Y. Seeking live-in, English Speaking, non-smoker. Photo/resume: K. Seiden, 2850 Nicole O., Oceanside, N.Y. 11572 U.S.A.

PARIS FAMILY with 3 children (5,3 & 1½) seeks au-pair non-smoker, experienced with children, references, begin immediately. Tel: 1-46 33 91 76

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